

**XIV godišnja konferencija
Viktimološkog društva Srbije**

***Briga o žrtvama i putevi ka
oporavku***

**KNJIGA APSTRAKATA
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**XIV Annual Conference of the
Victimology Society of Serbia**

***Caring for victims and routes to
recovery***



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Knjiga apstrakata



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XIV Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia
Caring for victims and routes to recovery
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Programski odbor konferencije Viktimološkog društva Srbije:

- a. Prof. dr Irma Kovčo-Vukadin, redovna profesorka na Edukacijsko-rehabilitacijskom fakultetu, Odeljenje za kriminologiju, Univerzitet u Zagrebu (Hrvatska)
- b. Prof. dr Sanja Milivojević, vanredna profesorka na Bristol Digital Futures Institute/School for Policy i izvršna direktorka programa Border criminologies na Univerzitetu Oksford (Velika Britanija) i naučna saradnica za kriminologiju na La Trobe Univerzitetu u Melburnu (Australija)
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- a. Jasmina Nikolić, direktorka Viktimološkog društva Srbije
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- d. Mirela Osmanović, asistentkinja u Viktimološkom društvu Srbije.

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- e. Doc. dr Zoran Kanduč, researcher at the Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
- f. Prof. dr Sanja Čopić, Associate Professor at the University of Belgrade-Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation (Serbia)
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XIV godišnja konferencija Viktimološkog društva Srbije-VDS
Briga o žrtvama i putevi ka oporavku
Beograd, 28. i 29. novembar 2024. godine

PROGRAM

I dan konferencije (28. novembar 2024.)

9.00-09.30 - Registracija učesnika i učesnica

9.30-10.15

Svečano otvaranje XIV godišnje konferencije Viktimološkog društva Srbije

- Prof. dr Slobodan Savić, predsednik Viktimološkog društva Srbije
- Prof. dr Snežana Vuković, pomoćnica u Ministarstvu prosvete RS, Sektor za prevenciju i zaštitu od nasilja i inkluziju osetljivih grupa u obrazovanju
- Doc. dr Dragana Ćorić, Pokrajinska zaštitnica građana-ombudsmanka
- Milka Milovanović Minić, Opština Novi Beograd i Centar za brigu o starima, deci i osobama sa invaliditetom
- Jasmina Nikolić, direktorka Viktimološkog društva Srbije

Dodela nagrada Viktimološkog društva Srbije za 2024.

10.15-12.00

Sesija 1: Briga, podrška i oporavak žrtava

Moderatorka: Jasmina Nikolić

- Annette Pearson, Restorative Justice Consultant, Special Jurisdiction for Peace, Bogotá, Colombia, and Victim Assistance consultant, Women's Unit Procuraduría General de la Republica in El Salvador: ***Izazov oporavka žrtava kriminaliteta i oružanih sukoba***
- Sue O'Sullivan, predsedavajuća Međunarodne mreže za podršku žrtvama terorizma i masovnog nasilja, Kanada: ***Priprema i odgovor na terorizam, masovno nasilje i događaje sa masovnim žrtvama: Pristup fokusiran na žrtve***

- Dr Petra Masopust Šachová, Pravni fakultet, Univerzitet Palacki i Pravosudna akademija, Češka Republika: *Perspektiva restorativne pravde na putu oporavka žrtve*

12.00-12.30 – Pauza i poster prezentacije *

12.30-14.00

Sesija 2: Žrtve rodno zasnovanog nasilja

Moderatorica: prof. dr Sanja Čopić

- Prof. dr. Nina Peršak, Institut za krivično-pravnu etiku i kriminologiju (Ljubljana) i Univerzitet u Mariboru, Slovenija: *Zaštita seksualnog integriteta i autonomije kroz krivično pravo na nivou EU: Direktiva EU o borbi protiv nasilja nad ženama i nasilja u porodici i pitanja pristanka*
- Martina Lotar Rihtarić, prof. dr Irma Kovčo Vukadin i Maja Lovrinčević, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Edukacijsko-rehabilitacijski fakultet, Hrvatska: *Strategije suočavanja sa spolnim uznemiravanjem i emocionalni problemima studentica u Hrvatskoj*
- Prof. dr Mally Shechory Bitton i Shalhevet Weiss, Univerzitet Ariel, Izrael: *Istraživanje resursa otpornosti i emocionalnog stresa u transrodnoj zajednici: Uvidi iz izraelske studije*
- Doc. dr Dragana Čorić, Pokrajinska zaštitnica građana-ombudsmanka i Pravni fakultet Univerziteta u Novom Sadu, Srbija: *Pravo javnosti da zna vs. pravo na privatnost-gde počinje zaštita žrtava i građana od viktimizacije*

14.00-15.00 – Pauza za ručak

15.00-16.15

Sesija 3: Zaštita žrtava sa fokusom na žrtve rodno zasnovanog nasilja

Moderatorica: mr. sci. Alma Taso Deljković

- Doc. dr Adis Arapović, Škola za političke studije Savjeta Evrope, Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina i Tea Pokrajčić, Helsinški parlament građana Banjaluka, Republika Srpska, Bosna i Hercegovina: *Zaštita od rodno zasnovanog nasilja u Bosni i Hercegovini: pregled zakonodavstva i stanje u praksi*
- Mr. Sci. Alma Taso Deljković, Sud Bosne i Hercegovine, dr. Sci. Aleksandar Faladžić, Tužilaštvo Bosne i Hercegovine, dr. Sci. Nina Bosankić - Čmajčanin, Internacionalni Univerzitet u Sarajevu i dr.sci Selvira

Draganović, Internacionalni Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina: *Podrška i zaštita svjedocima i žrtvama u tužilaštvima i sudovima u Bosni i Hercegovini: rezultati sprovedene analize*

- Ana Lukić Vidojković, Apelacioni sud u Nišu i Ženski pravosudni centar, Srbija: *Pokretanje parničnog postupka za izricanje mera zaštite od nasilja u porodici od strane javnog tužioca – uočeni problemi i izazovi iz sudske prakse*

16.15-16.30 – Pauza

16:30-17.45

Sesija 4: Viktimizacija dece, pomoć i podrška

Moderator: prof. dr Sanja Ćopić

- Prof. dr Jasna Hrnčić, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Fakultet političkih nauka, Milena Blagojević, ADRA, Bojana Stajkić, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Filozofski fakultet, Srbija: *Odnos između stavova prema fizičkom kažnjavanju dece i osećanja bespomoćnosti tokom ličnog iskustva fizičkog kažnjavanja*
- Sonja Šćekić i Maja Todorović, Sigurna kuća za žene i decu žrtve porodičnog nasilja Niš, Srbija: *Uloga Sigurne kuće u Nišu u zaštiti, prevenciji i tretmanu dece koja su pretrpela različite oblike nasilja*
- Olivera Pejak Prokeš, Apelacioni sud u Novom Sadu i Ženski pravosudni centar, Srbija: *Deca kao „nevidljive“ žrtve u porodično-pravnim sporovima*

II dan konferencije (29. novembar 2024.)

09.30- 11.00

Sesija 5: Izazovi podrške i oporavka žrtava masovnih viktimizacija

Moderatorka: Jasmina Nikolić

- Jelena Watkins, MA, kodirektorka Centra za kolektivnu traumu, Velika Britanija, predsedavajuća Mreže za borbu protiv terorizma - Humanitarna pomoć i psihosocijalna podrška, Engleska: *Stalni memorijali žrtvama masovnih viktimizacija u Velikoj Britaniji 2017: Lekcije naučene iz procesa konsultacija u zajednicama*

- Gili Gamish, direktorka linije za pomoć u NATAL-u, Izrael: ***Razvoj modela intervencije u slučaju masovne viktimizacije: Slučaj od 7. oktobra 2023, Izrael***
- Veran Matić, urednik portala javniservis.net, vodi Srpski filantropski forum, Fond B92 i Asocijaciju nezavisnih elektronskih medija, Srbija: ***Masovna ubistva u Srbiji: Briga o žrtvama između pojedinačnog i sistemskog pristupa***
- Jelena Zulević, MSc, Asocijacija EMDR i prof. dr Tamara Džamonja-Ignjatović, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Filozofski fakultet, Srbija: ***EMDR i podrška u krizi nakon masovnih pucjava u Srbiji***

11.00-11.30 – Pauza i poster prezentacije*

11.30-13.00

Sesija 6: Žrtve različitih oblika viktimizacije i značaj podrške i sećanja

Moderatorka: prof. dr Sanja Čopić

- Doc. dr Michael L. Valan, Pravni fakultet O.P. Jindal, Univerzitet O.P. Jindal Global Indija i prof. dr Edna Erez, Škola za umetnost i nauku, Univerzitet Illinois, Sjedinjene Američke Države: ***Viktimizacija žena u sportu: Studija o sportistkinjama u Tamil Naduu, Indija***
- Prof. dr Teodor Manea, Pravni fakultet, Bukureštanska akademija za ekonomske studije, Rumunija: ***Postoji li žrtva korupcije? Slika razmera fenomena u Rumuniji***
- Prof. dr Heru Susetyo, Pravni fakultet, Indonezija: ***Pravo žrtava terorizma u Indoneziji da ne budu zaboravljene***
- Jasmina Nikolić, Viktimološko društvo Srbije i prof. dr Sanja Čopić, Viktimološko društvo Srbije, Univerzitet u Beogradu – Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju, Srbija: ***Od ideje do realizacije: 3. i 4. maj Dani sećanja na žrtve masovnih ubistava u Srbiji***

13.00-14.00 – Pauza

14.00-15.30

Sesija 7: Posebno osetljive grupe žrtava i izazovi postupanja, podrške i istraživanja

Moderatorka: Milica Luković Radaković

- Dr Ružica Ljubičić, TPO fondacija, Bosna i Hercegovina: ***Viktimizacija na OnlyFansu: Digitalno simboličko nasilje i patrijarhalno-kapitalistička eksploatacija i hiperseksualizacija ženskog tijela***
- Prof. dr Slađana Đurić, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Fakultet bezbednosti i dr Ana Paraušić-Marinković, Institut za kriminološka i sociološka istraživanja, Srbija: ***Primena metoda photovoice u istraživanju viktimiziranosti LGBTQ populacije***
- Ivana Ramić, Viši sud u Beogradu i Ženski pravosudni centar i Milica Jovanović, Pravosudna akademija, Srbija: ***Izazovi u postupanju suda prilikom ispitivanja žrtava seksualnog nasilja i posebno osetljivih svedoka na glavnom pretresu***
- Svetlana Galić, Viši sud u Beogradu i Ženski pravosudni centar, Srbija: ***Seksualno nasilje u digitalnom prostoru***

15.30-15.45 – Pauza

15.45-17.15

Sesija 8: Različiti pristupi u radu sa žrtvama

Moderatorica: Sanja Pavlović

- Danica Perišić, sociološkinja i porodična savetnica i Olga Bataković, psihološkinja i porodična savetnica, Srbija: ***Značaj integrisanog feminističkog pristupa u radu sa žrtvama intimnog partnerskog nasilja***
- Sanja Pavlović, doktorandkinja, Fakultet političkih nauka Univerziteta u Beogradu, Novinarke protiv nasilja prema ženama i Jovana Gligorijević, Nedeljnik Vreme, Novinarke protiv nasilja prema ženama, Srbija: ***Uloga medija u podršci ženama koje su preživele nasilje: iskustva grupe Novinarke protiv nasilja prema ženama***
- Mr Ivana Prović, Udruga za poršku žrtvama i svjedocima, Hrvatska: ***Pilot projekat naprednog upućivanja žrtava – evaluacija poziva***
- Nela Kalpic, National Victim Rights Advocate, U.S. Congressional Crime Survivors and Justice Caucus Advisory Committee, Sjedinjene Američke Države: ***Unapređenje pristupa i saradnje u sistemu krivičnog pravosuđa: Mapiranje žrtava i Sequential Intercept Model u pristupu usmerenom na žrtvu***

17.15-17.30

Zatvaranje konferencije

***Poster prezentacije:**

- Jasmina Krštenić, Osnovno javno tužilaštvo u Lazarevcu, Dušica Dimitrijević, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srbije, Policijska stanica Lazarevac, Anđela Pejović, Gradski centar za socijalni rad u Beogradu, Odeljenje Lazarevac, Lazarevac, Srbija: „**PRIJAVI ZAUSTAVI**“
- Marlena Mitka, doktorandkinja, Univerzitet Silesia, Poljska: ***Stavovi žena prema seksualnom nasilju i mogućnosti prevencije, edukacije i intervencija podrške***
- Pamela Hyży, MA, Univerzitet Silesia, Poljska: ***Seksualno nasilje žena nad muškarcima: Viktimološka analiza fenomena u Poljskoj***
- Milica Luković-Radaković i Mirela Osmanović, Viktimološko društvo Srbije, Srbija: ***Da žrtve (p)ostanu pobjednice: Prevencija i reakcija na nasilje u lokalnoj zajednici***

XIV Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia
Caring for victims and routes to recovery
Belgrade, 28 and 29 November 2024

PROGRAM DRAFT

Conference Day I (November 28, 2024.)

9.00-09.30 - Registration of participants

9.30-10.15

Opening of the XIV Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia

- Prof. dr Slobodan Savić, president of Victimology Society of Serbia
- Doc. dr Snežana Vuković, Assistant in the Ministry of Education of the RS, Sector for prevention and protection from violence and inclusion of vulnerable groups in education
- Doc. dr Dragana Ćorić, Provincial Protector of Citizens-Ombudswoman
- Milka Milovanović Minić, Municipality of New Belgrade and Center for the care of the elderly, children and people with disabilities
- Jasmina Nikolić, director of Victimology Society of Serbia

Awards of the Victimology Society of Serbia for 2024

10.15-12.00

Session 1: Care, support and victims recovery

Moderator: Jasmina Nikolić

- Annette Pearson, Restorative Justice Consultant, Special Jurisdiction for Peace, Bogotá, Colombia, and Victim Assistance consultant, Women's Unit Procuraduría General de la Republica in El Salvador: ***The challenge of recovering victims of crime and armed conflicts***
- Sue O'Sullivan, Chair of the International Network Supporting Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence, Canada: ***Preparing for and responding to incidents of terrorism, mass violence and mass casualty events: The victim-centered approach***

- Dr Petra Masopust Šachová, Law Faculty, Palacky University and Justice Academy, Czech Republic: *Restorative justice perspective on victim's healing journey*

12.00-12.30 – Break and poster presentation *

12.30-14.00

Session 2: Victims of gender-based violence

Moderator: prof. dr Sanja Čopić

- Prof. dr. Nina Peršak, Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology in Ljubljana and of the University of Maribor, Slovenia: *Protecting sexual integrity and autonomy through criminal law at EU level: EU Directive on combatting violence against women and domestic violence, and issues of consent*
- Martina Lotar Rihtarić, prof. dr Irma Kovčo Vukadin and Maja Lovrinčević, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Croatia: *Coping Strategies with Sexual Harassment and Emotional Problems of Female Students in Croatia*
- Prof. dr Mally Shechory Bitton and Shalhevet Weiss, Ariel University, Criminology department, Israel: *Exploring Resilience Resources and Emotional Stress in the Transgender Community: Insights from an Israeli Study*
- Doc. dr Dragana Ćorić, Provincial Protector of Citizens-Ombudswoman and Faculty of Law in Novi Sad, Serbia: *The public's right to know vs. the right to privacy - where the protection of victims and citizens from victimization begins*

14.00-15.00 – Break for lunch

15.00-16.15

Session 3: Protection of victims with a focus on victims of gender-based violence

Moderator: Mr. Sci. Alma Taso Deljković

- Doc. dr Adis Arapović, School of Political studies of Council of Europe, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tea Pokrajčić, Helsinki Citizens Assembly Banjaluka, Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Protection from gender-based violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina: overview of legislation and state of practice

- Mr. Sci. Alma Taso Deljković, The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dr. Sci. Aleksandar Faladžić, The Prosecutor Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dr. Sci. Nina Bosankić - Čmajčanin, International University in Sarajevo and dr. sci Selvira Draganović, International University in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: ***Support and protection of witnesses and victims in prosecution offices and courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina: results of the analysis***

- Ana Lukić Vidojković, Court of Appeal in Niš and Women's Justice Center, Serbia: ***Initiation of civil proceedings for the imposition of protection measures against domestic violence by the public prosecutor - perceived problems and challenges from judicial practice***

16.15-16.30 – Break

16.30-17.45

Session 4: Child victimization, help and support

Moderator: prof. dr Sanja Čopić

- Prof. dr Jasna Hrnčić, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Political Science, Milena Blagojević, ADRA, Bojana Stajkić, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia: ***The relationship between attitudes toward corporal punishment of children and feelings of helplessness during personal experiences of corporal punishment***

- Sonja Šćekić i Maja Todorović, Safe House for Women and Children Victims of Domestic Violence Niš, Serbia: ***The Role of Safe House in Niš in protecting, preventing, and treating children who have experienced various forms of violence***

- Olivera Pejak Prokeš, Court of Appeal in Novi Sad and Women's Justice Center, Serbia: ***Children as „invisible“ victims in family law disputes***

Conference Day II (November 29, 2024.)

09.30- 11.00

Session 5: Challenges of support and recovery of victims of mass victimization

Moderator: Jasmina Nikolić

- Jelena Watkins, MA, Co-director, Centre for Collective Trauma, UK; Chair, Counterterrorism Preparedness Network- Humanitarian Assistance and Psychosocial Support, England: *Permanent memorials to victims of the 2017 major incidents in the UK: Lessons learnt from community consultation processes*
- Gili Gamish, Helplines Director at NATAL, Israel: *Development of a Mass Casualty Event Intervention Model: The Case of October 7th, 2023, Israel*
- Veran Matic, editor of the portal javniservis.net, leads the Serbian Philanthropic Forum, the B92 Fund and the Association of Independent Electronic Media, Serbia: *Mass murders in Serbia: Care for victims between the individual and systemic approaches*
- Jelena Zulević, MSc, Assosiation EMDR Serbia and prof. dr Tamara Džamonja-Ignjatović, University in Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia: *EMDR and Crisis Support Following Mass Shootings in Serbia*

11.00-11.30 – Break and poster presentation*

11.30-13.00

Session 6: Victims of various forms of victimization and the importance of support and remembrance

Moderator: prof. dr Sanja Čopić

- Doc. dr Michael L. Valan, O.P. Jindal Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University, India and prof. dr Edna Erez, College of Liberal Arts and Science, University of Illinois Chicago, USA: *Victimization of women in sports: A study of women players in Tamil Nadu, India*
- Prof. dr Teodor Manea, Faculty of Law, Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, Romania: *Is there a victim of corruption? A picture of the scale of the phenomenon in Romania*

- Prof. dr Heru Susetyo, Faculty of Law Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia: *The right not to be forgotten for victims of terrorism in Indonesia*
- Jasmina Nikolić, Victimology Society of Serbia and prof. dr Sanja Čopić, Victimology Society of Serbia, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Serbia: *From idea to realization: May 3 and 4 Days of Remembrance for the Victims of Mass Murders in Serbia*

13.00-14.00 – Break

14.00-15.30

Session 7: Particularly sensitive groups of victims and the challenges of treatment, support and research

Moderator: Milica Luković Radaković

- Dr Ružica Ljubičić, TPO Foundation, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Victimization on OnlyFans: Digital Symbolic Violence and Patriarchal-Capitalist Exploitation and Hypersexualization of the Female Body*
- Prof. dr Slađana Đurić, University in Belgrade, Faculty of Security and dr Ana Paraušić-Marinković, Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia: *Photovoice method application in the research of LGBTQ population victimisation*
- Ivana Ramić, The Higher Court in Belgrade and Women's Justice Center and Milica Jovanović, Judicial Academy, Serbia: *Challenges in court proceedings occurring while examining victims of sexual violence and particularly sensitive witnesses at the main hearing*
- Svetlana Galić, The Higher Court in Belgrade and Women's Justice Center, Serbia: *Sexual violence in the digital space*

15.30-15.45 – Break

15.45-17.15

Session 8: Different approaches in working with victims

Moderator: Sanja Pavlović

- Danica Perišić, sociologist and family counselor and Olga Bataković, psychologist and family counselor, Serbia: *The Importance of an Integrated Feminist Approach in Working with Victims of Intimate Partner Violence*
- Sanja Pavlović, PhD student, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Journalists against violence against women and Jovana

Gligorijević, News magazine Vreme, Journalists against violence against women, Serbia: *The Role of Media in Supporting Women Who Have Experienced Violence: Experiences of the Group Journalists Against Violence Against Women*

- Mr Ivana Prović, Victim and Witness Support Service Croatia: *Pilot project of advanced referral of victims – Calls Evaluation*

- Nela Kalpic, National Victim Rights Advocate, U.S. Congressional Crime Survivors and Justice Caucus Advisory Committee, USA: *Improving Access and Collaboration in the Criminal Justice System: Leveraging Victim Mapping and the Sequential Intercept Model for a More Compassionate, Victim-Centered Approach*

17.15-17.30

Closing of the conference

***Poster presentation:**

- Jasmina Krštenić, Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Lazarevac, Dušica Dimitrijević, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Police station in Lazarevac, Anđela Pejović, Municipal Centre for Social Work in Belgrade, Department in Lazarevac, Serbia: „**REPORT STOP**“

- Marlena Mitka, PhD student, University of Silesia, Poland: *Women's attitudes toward sexual violence and possibilities of prevention, educational and supportive interventions*

- Pamela Hyży, MA, University of Silesia, Poland: *Sexual Violence perpetrated by women against men: A victimological analysis of the phenomenon in Poland*

- Milica Luković-Radaković and Mirela Osmanović, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Let the victims become winners: Prevention and response to violence in the local community*

**SESIJA 1: BRIGA, PODRŠKA
I OPORAVAK ŽRTAVA**

**SESSION 1: CARE, SUPPORT AND VICTIMS
RECOVERY**

Izazovi oporavka žrtava kriminaliteta i oružanih sukoba

Annette Pearson

Restorative Justice Consultant, Special Jurisdiction for Peace, Bogotá, Colombia and Victim Assistance consultant, Women s Unit Procuraduría General de la Republica in El Salvador

Nakon viktimizacije, pogođene osobe se ne vraćaju u potpunosti u prethodno stanje, a neke žrtve ne uspevaju da povrate život na prethodni nivo funkcionalnosti. S druge strane, neke osobe će uspeti da obнове život sličan onom koji su imale pre viktimizacije, dok će druge doživeti oporavak koji im omogućava da tvrde kako sada vode bolji život sa novom svrhom. Glavna teza psiho-socijalnog modela suočavanja (Psycho/Social Coping Model) (Dussich, 2006) sa viktimizacijom i oporavkom je da osobe sa manje resursa specifičnih za njihov način života imaju veću verovatnoću da postanu žrtve; ukoliko postanu žrtve, njihov proces oporavka neće biti lak. Sa druge strane, oni sa više resursa specifičnih za njihov životni stil imaju veću šansu da izbegnu viktimizaciju, a ako se ona dogodi, lakše će se suočiti sa njom i brže će se oporaviti. Najbolji oporavak postiže se prilagođavanjem resursa koji su specifični za osobu, uzimajući u obzir kulturološku osetljivost i trenutnu situaciju. Neke žrtve će možda morati da nauče nove veštine suočavanja. Posebno su značajne osnovne veštine rešavanja problema (Andrews, 1990). Ako se žrtve ohrabruju da imaju svoj glas i vodeću ulogu u sopstvenom procesu oporavka, često postaju heroji i heroine sopstvenih priča. Proces oporavka nameće žrtvi nove odgovornosti, dodatni stres i društvenu ulogu koju ranije on ili ona nije imao/imala. Zadatak jačanja vlastitih veština suočavanja i razumevanja onoga što se dogodilo može dovesti do posttraumatskog rasta (Roebuck, Sattler, Clayton, 2022) ili promene koja postaje vidljiva u životima mnogih žrtava kriminaliteta i oružanih sukoba. Vodič poznat kao *Put ličnog oporavka* koristi se kao koristan alat za vizualizaciju koraka ka oporavku, on pomaže praktičarima, a posebno samim žrtvama, da razumeju, predvide i prate svoj napredak na putu ka oporavku.

The Challenge of Recovery for Victims of Crime and Armed Conflicts

Annette Pearson

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After victimization, affected individuals will not return exactly to their previous state and some victims will not return to a life with their previous level of functionality. Meanwhile, others will achieve a life similar to the one they knew before the victimization and still others will experience a recovery that allows them to assert that they lead a better life and with a new purpose. The main thesis of the Psycho/Social Coping Model (Dussich, 2006) for victimization and recovery is that persons with few resources specific to their life-style have a higher likelihood for becoming victims; if they become victims their recovery process will not be easy. On the other hand, those with more resources specific to their life-style have a higher chance to avoid victimization, and if victimized, they will cope better and recover sooner. Recovery is best achieved by the tailoring of resources that are person-specific, culture-sensitive and situation-realistic. Some victims may need to learn new coping skills. Of special importance are basic problem-solving skills (Andrews, 1990). If the victim is encouraged to have a voice and leading role in this process, victims often become the heroes and heroines of their own stories. The work of recovery poses new responsibilities for the victim, additional stress and a social role that he or she has not previously played. This task of strengthening one's own coping skills and reaching an understanding of what has happened can lead to post-traumatic growth or change (Roebuck, Sattler, Clayton, 2022) that is evident in the lives of many victims of crime and armed conflicts. A guideline tool known as the Route for Personal Recovery is used as a helpful way of visualising the steps towards recovery, it assists practitioners and especially victims themselves, to understand, anticipate and trace their progress as they journey towards recovery.

Priprema i odgovor na terorizam, masovno nasilje i događaje sa masovnim žrtvama: Pristup fokusiran na žrtve

Sue O'Sullivan

Međunarodna mreža za podršku žrtvama terorizma i masovnog nasilja, Kanada

Događaji masovne viktimizacije, poput terorističkih napada i masovnih pucnjava, nose potencijal za značajnu traumu širokom krugu ljudi, utičući ne samo na direktne žrtve već i na porodice, zajednice i odgovarajuće službe. Ova prezentacija će istražiti ključnu ulogu pristupa usmerenog na žrtve (VCA) u pripremi i odgovoru na takve događaje, fokusirajući se na važnost međunarodne saradnje u promovisanju najboljih praksi i naučenih lekcija, kao što je Međunarodna mreža za podršku žrtvama terorizma i masovnog nasilja (INVICTM). Usvajanjem proaktivnog, na dokazima zasnovanog pristupa, ukorenjenog u zajedničkim iskustvima iz lokalnih, nacionalnih i međunarodnih konteksta, akteri mogu stvoriti protokole koji štite prava žrtava i zadovoljavaju neposredne, srednje i dugoročne potrebe. Prezentacija će obuhvatiti predvidljive izazove i dati preporuke za uključivanje VCA u planiranje i reagovanje u kriznim situacijama. Takođe, prezentacija će predstaviti prednosti integracije VCA pristupa u odgovoru na događaje sa masovnim žrtvama, naglašavajući lekcije naučene iz podrške žrtvama, preživelim i onima koji reaguju. Ovaj pristup ne samo da jača poverenje sa žrtvama i porodicama, već i podstiče poverenje javnosti, promoviše izvrsnost istrage i podržava dobrobit i otpornost onih koji prvi pružaju pomoć. Ključne teme uključuju: Pregled problema koji utiču na žrtve, preživjele, one koji pružaju prvu pomoć i druge pogođene masovnim nasiljem; Organizacione koristi razumevanja traume, pripreme i odgovora na terorizam i masovno nasilje kroz saradnički pristup; Kako efikasna komunikacija i empatija prema žrtvama mogu podstaći poverenje, što koristi kako istragama, tako i odnosima u zajednici; Važnost prethodnog planiranja, koordinacije i protokola usmerenih na žrtve, koji su prilagođeni za rešavanje širokog spektra potreba onih koji su pogođeni tokom vremena.

Preparing for and Responding to Terrorism, Mass Violence, and Mass Casualty Events – The Victim-Centred Approach

Sue O’Sullivan

*International Network Supporting Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence,
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Mass victimization events such as terrorist attacks and mass shootings carry the potential for significant trauma to a wide circle of people, affecting not only direct victims but also families, communities, and responders. This presentation will explore the critical role of the victim-centred approach (VCA) in the preparation and response to such events, focusing on the importance of international collaboration in promoting best practices and lessons learned, such as the International Network Supporting Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence (INVICTM). By adopting a proactive, evidence-informed approach rooted in shared experiences from local, national, and international contexts, stakeholders can create protocols that protect victims’ rights and meet immediate, medium, and long-term needs. The presentation will cover predictable challenges and provide recommendations for embedding a VCA into crisis planning and response. The presentation will outline the benefits of integrating VCA into responses to mass casualty events, emphasizing lessons learned from supporting victims, survivors, and responders. This approach not only strengthens trust with victims and families but also fosters public trust, promotes investigative excellence, and supports first responder wellness and resilience. Key topics include: Overview of issues impacting victims, survivors, first responders, and others affected by mass violence; Organizational benefits of understanding trauma, preparation for, and response to terrorism and mass violence through a collaborative approach; How effective communication and empathy towards victims can foster trust, benefiting both investigative outcomes and community relationships; The importance of pre-planning, coordination, and victim-centred protocols tailored to address the wide-ranging needs of those impacted over time.

Perspektiva restorativne pravde na putu oporavka žrtve

Dr. Petra Masopust Šachová

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„Vraćam svoju moć“ reči su žena koje su preživele silovanje. „Ne treba da mu oprostim, ali ne treba više ni da ga mrzim“, rekao je otac čiji je sin ubijen. Ovo su reči žrtava koje su izvršioce nasilja nad njima upoznale u restorativnim programima. Restorativna pravda predstavlja paradigmu koja je u stanju da transformiše pojam postojećih pravosudnih sistema i odvrti ih od njihovog glavnog fokusa kažnjavanja prestupnika. Potrebe žrtava i njihovi glasovi treba da budu u srcu sistema krivičnog pravosuđa. Samo tako možemo proglasiti da „pravda je zadovoljena“. Restorativna pravda u današnje vreme je spremna da formuliše i traži pravo svakoga na pristup restorativnoj pravdi. U radu će biti objašnjene prednosti restorativne pravde za žrtve, uz ukazivanje na potrebu da se reformulišu glavni ciljevi krivičnog postupka i način razmišljanja krivičnog pravosuđa. Sa restorativnim principima možemo stvoriti sisteme, koji imaju smisla i pružaju isceljenje, svima koji su pogođeni zločinom: žrtvama, prestupnicima, njihovim porodicama, zajednicama u kojima žive i društvu uopšte.

Restorative justice perspective on victim's healing journey

Dr. Petra Masopust Šachová

Law Faculty, Palacky University and Justice Academy, Czech Republic

„Taking my power back“ are words of the women who survived rape. „I do not need to forgive him, but I do not need to hate him anymore“ said the father, whose son was murdered. Those words are coming from victims who met their perpetrators in restorative programmes. Restorative justice represents a paradigm that is able to transform the notion of current justice systems and divert them from their main focus on punishing the offenders. Victim's needs and their voices shall stand in the heart of criminal justice systems. Only doing

so, we can declare that „justice was done“. Restorative justice in current days is becoming ready to formulate and claim the right of everybody to access restorative justice. Benefits of restorative justice for victims will be explained; alongside and corresponding to the need to reformulate the main goals of criminal proceeding and mindset of the criminal justice agencies. With restorative principles we can create systems, that do make sense and are offering healing, to everybody affected by crime: victims, offenders, their families, communities they live in and the society in general.

**SESIJA 2: ŽRTVE RODNO ZASNOVANOG
NASILJA**

**SESSION 2: VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE**

Zaštita seksualnog integriteta i autonomije kroz krivično pravo na nivou EU: Direktiva EU o borbi protiv nasilja nad ženama i nasilja u porodici i pitanja pristanka

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Direktiva 2024/1385 o sprečavanju i borbi protiv nasilja nad ženama i nasilja u porodici, usvojena 14. maja 2024., inkriminiše široko rasprostranjene oblike sajber nasilja (kao što su sajber uhođenje, sajber uznemiravanje i sajber podsticanje na mržnju ili nasilje u celoj Evropskoj uniji), kao i sakaćenje ženskih genitalija, prisilni brak i deljenje intimnih slika bez pristanka. To predstavlja istorijski trenutak za rodnu ravnopravnost u EU. Predlog Direktive utvrđuje ciljana pravila za zaštitu ove grupe žrtava kriminaliteta kako bi se ojačale akcije koje preduzimaju države članice i osigurao minimalni nivo zaštite širom EU od takvog nasilja, bez obzira da li se ono dešava onlajn ili van mreže. Takođe je predložio da se „pristanak“ reguliše zakonom, uključujući usvajanje definicije silovanja na osnovu pristanka. Međutim, ovo poslednje je na kraju izbačeno iz teksta zbog primedbi nekih država članica, uprkos zabrinutosti da ovo razvodnjavanje prvobitno predloženog teksta ne poštuje Istanbulsku konvenciju i druge argumente koji se suprotstavljaju stavu država članica koje se protive. U radu će se sagledati razlozi i obrazloženja „uspona“ afirmativnog modela silovanja i seksualnog napada zasnovanog na pristanku/saglasnosti, koji je uspešno primenjen na nacionalnom nivou u mnogim zemljama, i kontekst u kome su takve izmene zakona omogućene. Zatim će se ispitati razlozi nemogućnosti EU da učini isto, odnosno naloži kriminalizaciju silovanja i seksualnog napada širom EU na osnovu modela pristanka da-znači-da. Završiće se pozicioniranjem takvog pravnog razvoja kroz prizmu dijahronijskih društvenih promena u razumevanju i regulisanju seksualnih delikata, odražavajući udaljavanje od moralizma ka zaštiti seksualnog integriteta ili autonomije i potpunijem priznavanju višestruke štete žrtvama takvog kriminaliteta.

Protecting sexual integrity and autonomy through criminal law at EU level: EU directive on combatting violence against women and domestic violence, and issues of consent

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Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology in Ljubljana and of the University of Maribor, Slovenia

The Directive 2024/1385 on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, adopted on 14 May 2024, criminalises widespread forms of cyberviolence (such as cyberstalking, cyber-harassment, and cyber incitement to hatred or violence) across the European Union, as well as female genital mutilation, forced marriage, and the non-consensual sharing of intimate images. It represents a historic moment for gender equality in the EU. The proposal for the Directive set out targeted rules for the protection of this group of crime victims in order to strengthen the actions taken by the Member States and ensure a minimum level of protection across the EU against such violence, regardless of whether it takes place online or offline. It also proposed to make ‘consent’ the law including by adopting the consent-based definition of rape. However, the latter has been eventually dropped from the text due to some Member States objections, in spite of concerns that this watering-down of the initially proposed text does not respect the Istanbul Convention and other arguments countering the position of objecting Member States. The paper will look at the reasons and reasoning behind the ‘rise’ of the affirmative consent-based model of rape and sexual assault, which was successfully implemented at the national level in many countries, and the context in which such law amendments were made possible. Next, it will examine the reasons behind EU’s inability to do the same, i.e. mandate an EU-wide criminalisation of rape and sexual assault based on the yes-means-yes model of consent. It will conclude with situating such legal developments through the lens of diachronic societal changes in the understanding and regulation of sex offences, reflecting the move away from moralism to protecting sexual integrity or autonomy and acknowledging more fully the multifaceted harm to victims of such crime.

Strategije suočavanja sa spolnim uznemiravanjem i emocionalni problemi studentica u Hrvatskoj

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Spolno uznemiravanje ostavlja brojne posljedice na žrtvu, no istraživanja posebno naglašavaju psihološki distress koji uključuje emocionalne poremećaje i sniženu kvalitetu funkcioniranja pojedinca. Pritom se doživljeno spolno uznemiravanje najčešće povezuje s posttraumatskim stresnim poremećajem, depresijom i anksioznošću. No, iako postoji povezanost između doživljenog spolnog uznemiravanja i navedenih emocionalnih problema, ne možemo zaključiti kako samo iskustvo žrtve spolnog uznemiravanja dovodi do navedenih poteškoća. Prema Transakcijskom modelu stresa te Stres i suočavanje procesnom modelu, posljedice stresnog događaja ovisit će o načinu na koji se osoba suočava s njim. U skladu s navedenim modelima, cilj ovog rada je ispitati medijacijske efekte suočavanja sa spolnim uznemiravanjem u odnosu između učestalosti doživljavanja spolnog uznemiravanja studentica od strane profesora i depresivnosti, odnosno anksioznosti. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 378 studentica svih visokih učilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj u dobi od 18 do 38 godina ($M=22,69$; $SD=2,56$). U online formatu primijenjeni su Skala spolnog uznemiravanja od strane fakultetskog osoblja i Upitnik suočavanja sa spolnim uznemiravanje na visokim učilištima koji su konstruirani za potrebe ovog istraživanja te Skala depresivnosti, anksioznosti i stresa (DASS-21). Poziv za sudjelovanje u istraživanju upućen je svim visokim učilištima u Republici Hrvatskoj, studentskim zborovima te putem društvenih mreža, a preko poveznice se moglo pristupiti ispunjavanju upitnika od 3. do 20. svibnja 2022. godine. Rezultati su pokazali kako doživljaj neželjene seksualne pažnje i seksualne prisile ne doprinose direktno depresivnosti i anksioznosti studentica, već se njihov efekt na navedene emocionalne probleme ostvaruje preko strategija suočavanja sa spolnim uznemiravanjem. Doživljeno spolno uznemiravanje povezano je s različitim strategijama suočavanja, no samo je korištenje neadaptivnih strategija

suočavanja sa spolnim uznemiravanjem povezano s višom depresivnošću i anksioznošću. Konfrontacija i samoumirivanje nisu se pokazali značajnim medijatorima u odnosu između učestalosti doživljenog spolnog uznemiravanja i emocionalnih problema kod studentica.

Coping Strategies with Sexual Harassment and Emotional Problems of Female Students in Croatia

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Sexual harassment has numerous consequences for the victim, with research particularly emphasizing psychological distress, including emotional disorders and diminished functioning. The experience of sexual harassment is often associated with post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety. However, experiencing harassment alone does not necessarily lead to these disorders. According to the Transactional model of stress and the Stress and coping process model, the impact of a stressful event depends on how the person deals with it. The purpose of this study was to examine the mediating effect of coping with sexual harassment on the relationship between the frequency of sexual harassment experienced by female students from professors and their depression or anxiety. The study involved 378 female students from all higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia between the ages of 18 and 38 ($M=22.69$; $SD=2.56$). In an online format, the Sexual Harassment by Faculty Scale and the Coping with Sexual Harassment in Higher Education Questionnaire, which were developed specifically for this study, and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) were used. The invitation to participate in the study was sent to all e-mail addresses of higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia, to student associations and via social media. The link for the questionnaire was available from May 3 to 20, 2022. The results showed that the experience of unwanted sexual attention and sexual coercion does not directly contribute to depression and anxiety in female students, but that its' effect on these emotional problems is

mediated by students' coping strategies. The experience of sexual harassment was associated with various coping strategies, but only the use of maladaptive coping strategies was associated with higher depression and anxiety. Confrontation and self-soothing were not significant mediators in the relationship between the experience of sexual harassment and emotional problems in female students.

Istraživanje resursa otpornosti i emocionalnog stresa u transrodnoj zajednici: Uvidi iz izraelske studije

Prof. dr Mally Shechory Bitton

Shalhevet Weiss

Univerzitet Ariel, Izrael

LGBT zajednica je suočena sa značajnim emocionalnim stresorima zbog seksualnog i rodnog statusa manjine, pri čemu transrodne osobe doživljavaju još veći nivo distresa. Ova studija se bavi proučavanjem uzroka emocionalnog stresa i otkrivanjem izvora otpornosti koji mogu da ublaže negativna osećanja u okviru transrodne zajednice. Studija se fokusira na odnos između spoljašnjih resursa otpornosti (faktori podrške), unutrašnjih resursa otpornosti (lična otpornost i stilovi mehanizama odbrane), i mera stresa (emocionalni nivo distresa i nivo transfobije) kod transrodnih pojedinaca u Izraelu. Ukupno 119 transrodnih učesnika je odabrano putem onlajn društvenih platformi. Oni su popunili šest upitnika koji pokrivaju lične podatke, nivo psihološkog stresa, ličnu otpornost, socijalnu podršku, stilove odbrane u vezi sa rodnim identitetom i unutrašnje nivo transfobije. Putem istraživanja je utvrđeno da su socijalna podrška, lična otpornost i stilovi odbrane usmereni na problem povezani sa smanjenim emocionalnim stresom, dok su nivoi emocionalnog distresa i internalizovana transfobija povezane sa povećanim nivoom stresa. Dodatno, utvrđeno je da nivo internalizovane transfobije utiče na veze između unutrašnjih i spoljašnjih resursa otpornosti i emocionalnog stresa. Teorijski doprinos studije se odnosi na razvoj integrativnog modela koji kombinuje varijable iz Stres modela manjina (Minority Stress Model (MSM)) i Modela intervencija otpornosti kod transrodnih osoba (Transgender Resilience

Intervention Model (TRIM)). Ovaj model pruža uvid u kompleksan odnos između varijabli korišćenih u istraživanju, naglašavajući značaj unutrašnjih i spoljašnjih resursa otpornosti za razumevanje emocionalnog stresa kod transrodnih osoba. Uloga internalizovane transfobije kao oblikujućeg faktora podvlači značaj podizanja svesnosti i razvoja programa intervencije unutar transrodne zajednice. Nalazi istraživanja takođe upućuju na korišćenje medijacionog modela prilikom terapijskog planiranja kada su u pitanju organizacije za podršku transrodnih zajednica. Iznad svega, ova studija doprinosi razumevanju emocionalnog stresa u transrodnoj zajednici i nudi praktične implikacije vezane za intervencije kojima je cilj smanjenje nivoa stresa i podrška dobrobiti transrodnih osoba.

Exploring Resilience Resources and Emotional Stress in the Transgender Community: Insights from an Israeli Study

Prof. dr Mally Shechory Bitton

Shalhevet Weiss

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The LGBT community faces significant emotional stress due to their sexual and gender minority status, with transgender individuals experiencing even higher levels of distress. This study examines the causes of emotional stress and explores resilience resources that can mitigate negative feelings within the transgender community. It focuses on the relationships between external resilience resources (support factors), internal resilience resources (personal resilience and coping styles), and stress measures (emotional distress level and internalized transphobia level) among transgender individuals in Israel. A total of 119 transgender participants were recruited through online community platforms. They completed six questionnaires, covering personal details, psychological stress levels, personal resilience, social support sources, coping styles related to gender identity, and internal transphobia levels. The findings reveal that social support, personal resilience, and problem-focused coping styles were associated with decreased emotional stress, while emotional distress levels and internalized transphobia were associated with increased stress. Furthermore, the level of internalized transphobia was found to

moderate the links between internal and external resilience resources and emotional stress. The study's theoretical contribution lies in the development of an integrative model that combines variables from the Minority Stress Model (MSM) and the Transgender Resilience Intervention Model (TRIM). This model provides insights into the complex relationships between the study variables, highlighting the importance of internal and external resilience resources in understanding emotional stress among transgender individuals. The role of internalized transphobia as a modifying factor underscores the need to raise awareness and develop intervention programs to address stress within the transgender community. The findings also suggest the application of the mediation model in therapeutic planning for transgender support organizations. Overall, this study contributes to the understanding of emotional stress in the transgender community and offers practical implications for interventions aimed at reducing stress levels and supporting the well-being of transgender individuals and their families.

Pravo javnosti da zna vs. pravo na privatnost-gde počinje zaštita žrtava i građana od viktimizacije

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Pravo javnosti da zna, odnosno da bude upoznato sa informacijama od javnog značaja a koje obuhvata rad organa vlasti, je vremenom dobio svoju drugačiju dimenziju. Umesto da služi ostvarenju koncepta pravne države, sve češće je služio zloupotrebi i sprečavanju organa da rade svoj posao jer su se morali baviti zahtevima za pristup informacijama od javnog značaja, koji su zahtevali pregled beskonačnih informacija, nekih od njih već i javno dostupnih. Od 2018. godine kao brana toj zloupotrebi se pojavio mehanizam zaštite podataka ličnosti, sa namerom da zaštiti privatnost građana, čak i kada su vršioци javnih ovlašćenja, do izvesne mere. Tokom 2023. godine, kao i prethodnih godina, ova dva prava su se više puta sukobila, a davanje prioriteta jednom od njih je završavalo u postupku pred Poverenikom za informacije od javnog značaja i zaštitu podataka o ličnosti ili čak i sudski epilog. Oni koji su najčešće učestvovali ili sprovodili ovaj sukob jesu mediji- njihova potreba da poseduju informacije koje niko drugi pre njih nema da bi obezbedili svoju kompetativnost na tržištu posebno elektronskih medija. U slučaju izvršenja krivičnih dela, žrtve, potencijalni učinioci ali i puki čitaoci tih vesti su doživljavali različite vidove viktimizacije, zajedno sa narastajućim osećajima panike, anksioznosti i nesigurnosti. Ostavljanje diskriminušućih, pretećih i drugih uznemirujućih komentara na istim portalima vesti, od strane mahom anonimnih komentatora često doprinosi još većem povećanju osećaja nesigurnosti i stvaranju pritiska posebno na žrtvu da je svojim ponašanjem "zaslužna" za ono što joj se desilo. U takvom nestabilnom okruženju se aktiviraju i nezalečene traume drugih čitalaca, te se anksioznost i nesigurnost šire neslućenom progresijom. Pored prikaza teorijskog dela i prikaza sopstvenog i drugih istraživanja o ovoj temi, autorka se u radu bavi i analizom slučajeva koji su u domaćoj i međunarodnoj javnosti izazvali veliku uznemirenost i kroz to pokušava dati odgovore na pitanja : gde prestaje privatnost a gde počinje javni interes da se sve zna? Postoji li zaštita prava

žrtava i građana uopšte u svetu informacionih tehnologija, ili se sve svodi na dostizanje više kritičnih informacija koje niko drugi ne poseduje?

The public's right to know vs. the right to privacy - where the protection of victims and citizens from victimization begins

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The public's right to know- to be familiar with informations of public importance, which includes the work of government bodies, has acquired a different dimension over time. Instead of serving the realization of the concept of the rule of law, it increasingly served to abuse and prevent authorities from doing their job because they had to deal with requests for access to information of public importance, which required a review of endless information, some of which are already publicly available. Since 2018, a personal data protection mechanism has appeared as a barrier to this abuse, with the intention of protecting the privacy of citizens, even when they exercise public authority, to a certain extent. During 2023, as in previous years, these two rights clashed several times, and giving priority to one of them ended up in proceedings before the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Protection of Personal Data or even had a judicial epilogue. Those who most often participated in this or carried out this conflict are the media - their need to possess information that no one else has before, in order to ensure their competitiveness in the market, especially electronic media. In the case of criminal acts, victims, potential perpetrators as well as mere readers of the news experienced various types of victimization, along with growing feelings of panic, anxiety and insecurity. Leaving discriminatory, threatening and other disturbing comments on the same news portals, by mostly anonymous commentators, often contributes to an even greater increase in the feeling of insecurity and creating pressure, especially on the victim, that his behavior is "deserving" of what happened to him. In such an unstable environment, the unhealed traumas of other readers are also activated, and anxiety and insecurity spread with an unexpected progression. In addition to the presentation of the

theoretical part and the presentation of her own and other research on this topic, the author deals with the analysis of cases that have caused great concern in the domestic and international public, and through this she tries to answer the questions: where does privacy end and where does the public interest in knowing everything begin? Is there protection of the rights of victims and citizens in general in the world of information technology, or is it all about reaching more critical information that no one else has?

**SESIJA 3: ZAŠTITA ŽRTAVA SA FOKUSOM NA
ŽRTVE RODNO ZASNOVANOG NASILJA**

**SESSION 3: PROTECTION OF VICTIMS WITH A
FOCUS ON VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE**

Zaštita od rodno zasnovanog nasilja u Bosni i Hercegovini: pregled zakonodavstva i stanje u praksi

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Nasilje u porodici i nad ženama u Bosni i Hercegovini, eskalirajući alarmantnom brzinom, izašlo je iz privatne u javnu sferu. Sedam žena je ubijeno u prvih šest meseci 2024. godine u BiH. Prema dostupnim podacima u Bosni i Hercegovini je u poslednjih 10 godina, do kraja 2023. godine, ubijeno najmanje 70 žena, dok je broj slučajeva nasilja teško odrediti. Za ove slučajeve femicida do sada je izrečeno 29 presuda, zatvorskih kazni od 3,5 do 40 godina, a od 70 ubica njih 29 je izvršilo samoubistvo. Ovi brojevi, iako veliki, verovatno umanjuju pravi razmer problema zbog nedosljednog prijavljivanja nasilja i nepostojanja zbirne službene evidencije femicida u BiH. Za mnoge žene u Bosni i Hercegovini dom je najopasnije mesto za život. Čak 83% žena koje su ubijene u BiH stradale su od ruke članova svojih porodica, a više od jedne trećine femicida i pokušaja femicida događa se u mestu stanovanja žrtve. Dugotrajno zlostavljanje često prethodi ovim tragičnim ishodima, pri čemu žrtve neretko pate u tišini zbog neadekvatne institucionalne reakcije. Počinitelji su obično bivši ili sadašnji intimni partneri, što naglašava hitnu potrebu za boljom zaštitom i mehanizmima intervencije. Ovaj radi bavi se fenomenom rodno zasnovanog nasilja, nasilja u porodici i nasilja nad ženama, analizirajući trenutni zakonodavni ambijent i njegovu praktičnu primenu u praksi na nivou Republike Srpske i Federacije BiH. Implementacija Istanbulske konvencije kao temeljnog međunarodniog akta o zaštiti od nasilja u porodici još uvek nije u potpunosti inkorporirana u pravni okvir, dok je sudska praksa još jedan korak iza. Rad donosi i paket preporuka za unapređenje stanja u predmetnoj oblasti kako bi žrtve i potencijalne žrtve imale bolju zakonsku i institucionalnu zaštitu, te društveno-senzibilizovan ambijent.

Protection from gender-based violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina: overview of legislation and state of practice

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Violence in the family and against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, escalating at an alarming rate, has gone from the private to the public sphere. Seven women were killed in the first six months of 2024 in BiH. According to the available data, at least 70 women were killed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last 10 years, until the end of 2023, while the number of cases of violence is difficult to determine. For these cases of femicide, 29 verdicts have been handed down so far, prison sentences ranging from 3.5 to 40 years, and out of 70 killers, 29 of them committed suicide. These numbers, although large, probably understate the true scale of the problem due to inconsistent reporting of violence and the absence of aggregate official records of femicides in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For many women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, home is the most dangerous place to live. As many as 83% of women killed in BiH were killed by their family members, and more than one third of femicides and attempted femicides occur in the victim's place of residence. Long-term abuse often precedes these tragic outcomes, with victims often suffering in silence due to inadequate institutional response. Perpetrators are usually former or current intimate partners, which highlights the urgent need for better protection and intervention mechanisms. This paper deals with the phenomenon of gender-based violence, domestic violence and violence against women, analyzing the current legislative environment and its practical application in practice at the level of the Republic of Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The implementation of the Istanbul Convention as a fundamental international act on protection against domestic violence has not yet been fully incorporated into the legal framework, while judicial practice is still a step behind. The work also brings a package of recommendations for improving the

situation in the subject area so that victims and potential victims have better legal and institutional protection, as well as a socially sensitized environment.

Podrška i zaštita svjedocima i žrtvama u tužilaštvima i sudovima u Bosni i Hercegovini: rezultati sprovedene analize

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U Bosni i Hercegovini od 2005. godine se pruža podrška i zaštita svjedocima i žrtvama u krivičnim predmetima. Podrška se pruža putem Odjeljenja za podršku svjedocima u tužilaštvima i sudovima u BiH. Mjere zaštite su definisane važećim pravnim aktima u BiH, ali se često proceduralni dio implementira u suradnji sa Odjeljenjima za podršku svjedocima. U toku 2023./24. godine u sklopu projekta misije OSCE-a u BiH „Projekat praćenja rada na predmetima ratnih zločina“ sprovedena je detaljna analiza stanja u oblasti podrške i zaštite svjedoka. Cilj analize je bio da se identifikuju ključni izazovi i prednosti u pružanju podrške i mjera zaštite svjedocima tokom istražnih i sudskih procesa, kao i da se predlože konkretne mjere za unaprjeđenje postojećeg sistema. Metodologija istraživanja obuhvatila je kvalitativnu i kvantitativnu analizu podataka prikupljenih iz različitih izvora, uključujući intervju i fokus grupe sa osobama koje su imale iskustvo davanja izjave ili svjedočenja, sudijama, tužiocima i osobljem za podršku svjedocima. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su detaljniju i jasniju sliku misije, rada i procedura odjeljenja za podršku svjedocima. Osim toga, ukazali su i na to u kojim predmetima je psihološka i druga podrška svjedocima neophodna, te koje su to aktivnosti podrške koje su dostupne svjedocima i žrtvama. Putem fokus grupa sa svjedocima i žrtvama u Bosni i Hercegovini identifikovane su potrebe koje svjedoci/žrtve imaju u toku krivičnog procesa, te kako postojeći

sistem odgovara na te potrebe. Rezultati analize su pokazali da su oblici podrške i pomoći koji se pružaju svjedocima/žrtvama putem Odjeljenja za podršku svjedocima emotivna, informativna, praktična pomoć i podrška, ali i psiho-edukativna priprema za svjedočenje. Također, svjedoci/žrtve su istakli psihološku, pravnu, socijalnu i informativnu podršku, te fizičku sigurnost kao nešto što im je nužno da imaju u toku krivičnog procesa. Prikazane su pozitivne prakse koje mogu poslužiti kao model za širu primjenu u sličnim sistemima. Na osnovu nalaza, predložene su preporuke za poboljšanje sistema podrške svjedocima, uključujući uspostavu institucionalnog koordinacionog mehanizma, implementiranje efikasnih mehanizama za podršku i zaštitu svjedoka u cilju prevencije retraumatizacije i drugih poteškoća na psihičkom planu koje se mogu javiti u toku krivičnog procesa. Rad naglašava važnost sveobuhvatne i koordinirane podrške svjedocima kao ključnog elementa za osiguranje pravičnih i efikasnih sudskih postupaka u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Support and protection of witnesses and victims in prosecution offices and courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina: results of the analysis

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Since 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been providing support and protection to witnesses and victims in criminal cases. Support is provided through the Witness Support Offices in prosecution offices and courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Protection measures are defined by valid legal acts in BiH, but often the procedural part is implemented in cooperation with the Witness Support Offices. During 2023./24. year as part of the project of the OSCE mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina "Project to monitor work on war

crimes cases", a detailed analysis of the situation in the area of witness support and protection was carried out. The aim of the analysis was to identify key challenges and advantages in providing support and protection measures to witnesses during investigative and judicial processes, as well as to propose concrete measures for improving the existing system. The research methodology included qualitative and quantitative analysis of data collected from various sources, including interviews and focus groups with persons who had experience giving statements or testimony, judges, prosecutors and witness support staff. Through focus groups with witnesses and victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the needs that witnesses/victims have during the criminal process were identified, and how the existing system responds to those needs. The research results showed a more detailed and clearer picture of the mission, work and procedures of the Witness Support Office. In addition, they indicated in which cases psychological and other support for witnesses is necessary, and which support activities are available to witnesses and victims. The results of the analysis showed that the forms of support and assistance provided to witnesses/victims through the Witness Support Office are emotional, informative, practical help and support, as well as psycho-educational preparation for testimony. Also, witnesses/victims highlighted psychological, legal, social and informational support, as well as physical security as something they need to have during the criminal process. Positive practices are presented that can serve as a model for wider application in similar systems. Based on the findings, recommendations were proposed to improve the witness support system, including the establishment of an institutional coordination mechanism, the implementation of effective mechanisms for the support and protection of witnesses to prevent retraumatization and other psychological difficulties that may occur during the criminal process. The paper emphasizes the importance of comprehensive and coordinated support for witnesses as a key element for ensuring fair and efficient court proceedings in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Pokretanje parničnog postupka za izricanje mera zaštite od nasilja u porodici od strane javnog tužioca-uočeni problemi i izazovi iz sudske prakse

Ana Lukić Vidojković

Apelacioni sud u Nišu i Ženski pravosudni centar

Predmet izlaganja su uočeni problemi u sudskoj praksi u postupcima radi određivanja mera zaštite od nasilja u porodici i izvršenja presuda iz tih postupaka, kada javni tužilac pokreće parnični postupak. Cilj izlaganja je da se ukaže na položaj i ponašanje žrtve u toku postupka, uticaj navedenog na ishod postupka i na mogućnost prinudnog izvršenja sudskih presuda. Mere zaštite od nasilja u porodici mogu se odrediti u skladu sa odredbom člana 198 Porodičnog zakona, a postupak se pokreće tužbom koju može podneti i javni tužilac (član 284 stav 2 Porodičnog zakona). Šta nam ukazuje činjenica da žrtva nije pokrenula parnični postupak posebno kada ona menja iskaz koji je dala prilikom prijave nasilja ili izjavljuje da je pogrešila što je prijavila? Promena iskaza žrtve može uticati na mišljenje koje će dati Centar za socijalni rad, ako žrtva sada tvrdi da se ne oseća ugroženo i na postupanje sudova u takvoj situaciji. Postavlja se i pitanje da li su nadležni organi preduzeli sve mere osnaživanja žrtve ili je žrtva izgubila veru u sistem? Takođe, treba razmotriti i vremensku razliku od prijave nasilja i izricanja hitnih mera po Zakonu o sprečavanju od nasilja u porodici do pokretanja tužbe za određivanje mera zaštite, te da li je parnični postupak celishodan i delotvoran ukoliko protekne duži vremenski period. U pogledu mogućnosti izvršenja presude kojom je određena mera zaštite od nasilja u porodici treba ukazati na situaciju da žrtva ne dobija presudu, što znači da postupak ne može pokrenuti. Takođe, da li su odredbe člana 380 Zakona o izvršenju i obezbeđenju koji upućuje na primenu odredbi „Izvršenje odluke u vezi s porodičnim odnosima – Predaja deteta”, adekvatne u za izvršenje nekih mera zaštite? Da li je ovo uzrok malog broja pokrenutih izvršnih postupaka, i da li upućuje na zaključak da je krivičnoppravna zaštiti zbog kršenja mera zaštite delotvornija?

Initiation of civil proceedings for the imposition of protection measures against domestic violence by the public prosecutor-perceived problems and challenges from judicial practice

Ana Lukić Vidojković

Court of Appeal in Niš

The subject of the presentation is the observed problems in court practice in proceedings to determine protection measures against domestic violence and the execution of judgments from those proceedings, when the public prosecutor initiates civil proceedings. The aim of the presentation is to point out the position and behavior of the victim during the procedure, the impact of the above mentioned on the outcome of the procedure and the possibility of enforcement of court judgments. Protection measures against domestic violence can be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 198 of the Family Law, and the procedure is initiated by a lawsuit that can be filed by the public prosecutor (Article 284 paragraph 2 of the Family Law). What does the fact that the victim did not initiate civil proceedings indicate to us, especially when she changes the testimony she gave when reporting the violence or declares that she made a mistake in reporting it? A change in the victim's testimony may affect the opinion that the Center for Social Work will give, if the victim now claims that he does not feel threatened, and the actions of the courts in such a situation. The question arises whether the competent authorities have taken all measures to empower the victim or has the victim lost faith in the system? One should also consider the time difference from the reporting of violence and the imposition of emergency measures under the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence to the initiation of a lawsuit for issuing protection measures, and whether the litigation is expedient and effective if a longer period passes. Regarding the possibility of enforcing the judgment that determined the measure of protection against domestic violence, it should be noted that the victim does not receive a judgment, which means that the procedure cannot be initiated. One may also ask if the provision of Article 380 of the Law on Enforcement and Security, which refers to the application of the provisions "Execution of a decision related to family relations - Surrender of a child", is adequate for the execution of some protection measures? Is this the

reason for the small number of initiated enforcement proceedings, and does it lead to the conclusion that criminal protection for violations of security measures is more effective?

**SESIJA 4: VIKTIMIZACIJA DECE, POMOĆ I
PODRŠKA**

**SESSION 4: CHILD VICTIMIZATION, HELP
AND SUPPORT**

Odnos između stavova prema fizičkom kažnjavanju dece i osećanja bespomoćnosti tokom ličnog iskustva fizičkog kažnjavanja

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Nedostatak saglasnosti u naučnoj i opštoj javnosti u stavu prema fizičkom kažnjavanju (FK) dece je moguće tumačiti razlikama u ličnim iskustvima FK (LIFK). Polazište rada su teorije traume i naučene bespomoćnosti koje sugerišu značaj koji osećanje bespomoćnosti tokom viktimizacije ima za kasnije negativne posledice. Cilj rada je ispitivanje povezanosti između osećanja bespomoćnosti tokom ličnih iskustava FK i stavova prema FK dece. Prepostavlja se da će ova bespomoćnost biti najviše povezana sa negativnim stavom prema FK dece, u odnosu na druge karakteristike LIFK. Sprovedeno je kvantitativno istraživanje 2023. godine. Uzorak je obuhvatao 104 studenata Univerziteta u Beogradu. Podaci su se prikupljali onlajn upitnikom, konstruisanim za potrebe ovog istraživanja, koji obuhvata šest negativnih osećanja tokom LIFK, frekvenciju FK, uključivanje predmeta u FK, uzrast FK, osobu koja je najčešće kažnjavala, uticaj kažnjavanja na sopstveno ponašanje i razvoj, skalu Stava prema fizičkom kažnjavanju dece (SFKD1, viši rezultati ukazuju na negativniji stav), pet zadatah situacija FK deteta u odnosu na koje se ispituje stav prema FK, i odnos prema zakonskom regulisanju FK. Pokazalo se da je osećanje bespomoćnosti tokom LIFK najviše od svih indikatora LIFK bilo povezano sa samoprocenom negativnog uticaja kažnjavanja na lični razvoj. Zatim, osećanje bespomoćnosti je bilo povezano sa većinom indikatora stava prema FK: sa skorom na skali SFKD1, sa negativnim stavom prema korišćenju FK u obe zadate situacije na kojima se pokazala povezanost LIFK sa stavom prema FK, sa protivljenjem zakonskoj dozvoli roditeljima da disciplinuju dete udarcem otvorenom šakom po stražnjici, i sa spremnošću da se potpiše peticija za zakonsku zabranu FK. Ni jedan druga ispitivana

karakteristika LIFK nije pokazala povezanost sa skoro svim indikatorima stavovima prema FK. Sledeća najučestalija povezanost je bila između osećanja straha i besa tokom LIFK i po dva indikatora stavova prema FK. Podaci su diskutovani u svetlu relevantnih teorija, istraživanja i pravaca zaštite ugrožene dece.

The relationship between attitudes toward corporal punishment of children and feelings of helplessness during personal experience of corporal punishment

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The lack of consensus in both scientific and general public attitudes on corporal punishment (CP) of children can potentially be explained by differences in personal experiences of CP (PECP). The theoretical framework of this study are theories of trauma and learned helplessness, which suggest the significance of feelings of helplessness during victimization for later negative outcomes. The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between feelings of helplessness during personal experiences of CP and attitudes toward CP of children. It is hypothesized that this helplessness will have strongest association with negative attitudes toward CP of children, compared to other characteristics of PECP. A quantitative study was conducted in 2023, with a sample of 104 University of Belgrade students. Data were collected through an online questionnaire, specifically designed for this research, which included six negative emotions experienced during PECP, the frequency of CP, the use of objects in CP, the age at which CP occurred, the person who most frequently administered punishment, the impact of the punishment on one's behavior and development, the Attitude Towards Corporal Punishment Scale (ATCPS1,

where higher scores indicate more negative attitudes), five given situations of child CP where attitudes toward CP are assessed, and attitudes toward legal regulation of CP. It was found that feelings of helplessness during PECP were the strongest predictor of self-reported negative effects of punishment on personal development, among all other PECP indicators. Additionally, helplessness was associated with most of the indicators of attitudes toward CP: with the score on the ATCPS1 scale, with negative attitudes toward the use of CP in both situations where a connection between PECP and attitudes toward CP was observed, with opposition to allowing parents to discipline a child by slapping the child on the buttocks with an open hand, and with a willingness to sign a petition for the legal ban of CP. No other examined characteristic of PECP was associated with nearly all indicators of attitudes toward CP. The next most frequent association was between fear and anger during PECP, and two indicators of attitudes toward CP each. The findings are discussed in light of relevant theories, research, and approaches to protecting endangered children.

Uloga Niške Sigurne kuće u zaštiti, prevenciji i tretmanu dece koja su pretrpela različite oblike nasilja

Sonja Šćekić

Maja Todorović

Sigurna kuća za žene i decu žrtve porodičnog nasilja, Niš, Srbija

Sigurna kuća za žene i decu žrtve porodičnog nasilja je najmlađa ustanova socijalne zaštite u gradu Nišu, osnovana je 2011. godine i od tada je pružila utočište za 1338 korisnika (640 žena i 698 dece). Osnovna delatnost ustanove je zaštita i zbrinjavanje žena i dece žrtava porodičnog nasilja, staranje o njihovoj bezbednosti, kao i pružanje psiho-socijalne i pravne pomoći i podrške u procesu izlaska iz nasilja. Predmet rada predstavlja opis novih usluga i proširenje delatnosti Sigurne kuće u Nišu. Ovaj rad ima za cilj prikaz sveobuhvatnog pristupa zaštiti dece od nasilja i pružanje kontinuirane podrške, ne samo deci koja se nalaze u sistemu socijalne zaštite, već i deci van institucionalnog okvira. Imajući u vidu da se prema podacima Centra za

socijalni rad "Sveti Sava" Niš godišnje podnese oko 200 prijava za nasilje nad decom, Sigurna kuća proširila je svoju delatnost uvođenjem dve nove usluge. Teme kojima će se rad baviti su predstavljanje ovih usluga: Savetovališta za decu žrtve nasilja i Savetodavne SOS Dečije Linije Niš, „DELINI“. Savetovalište pruža psihoterapeutske usluge deci sa različitim traumatskim iskustvima, kao i njihovim roditeljima. Podrazumeva individualni tretman sa detetom, podršku i savetovanje roditelja i zajedničke susrete deteta i roditelja. Pre početka tretmana, obavlja se procena da li i u kojoj meri detetove reakcije nakon doživljenog traumatskog iskustva ometaju svakodnevno funkcionisanje. Individualnim pristupom svakom detetu utvrđuju se specifične potrebe kako bi se olakšao proces prevazilaženja traume. Glavni ciljevi tretmana su smanjenje učestalosti simptoma, ublažavanje intenziteta simptoma i integracija traumatskog iskustva. Savetodavna Dečija Linija Niš predstavlja uslugu telefonskog savetovanja za decu sa različitim vrstama problema, a u cilju pružanja pravovremene podrške i pomoći. Osnovni principi rada telefonske linije su anonimnost, poverljivost, podrška, razumevanje i stručno savetovanje. Kroz empatični pristup, savetnici pomažu deci da se nose sa različitim izazovima i pronađu odgovarajuće resurse za pomoć.

The Role of Niš Safe House in Protecting, Preventing, and Treating Children Who Have Experienced Various Forms of Violence

Sonja Šćekić

Maja Todorović

Safe House for Women and Children Victims of Domestic Violence, Niš, Serbia

The Safe House for Women and Children Victims of Domestic Violence is the newest social protection institution in Niš, established in 2011. Since then, it has provided refuge for 1,338 individuals (640 women and 698 children). The primary mission of the institution is to protect and care for women and children who are victims of domestic violence, ensure their safety, and provide psycho-social and legal support during their recovery from violence. This paper describes the new services and the expansion of the Safe House's activities in Niš. The aim of this work is to present a comprehensive approach to protecting

children from violence and to provide continuous support not only to those within the social protection system but also to children outside the institutional framework. Considering that approximately 200 reports of child abuse are filed annually according to the data from the Center for Social Work "Sveti Sava" in Niš, the Safe House has expanded its activities by introducing two new services. The focus of this paper is to present these services: the Counseling Center for Child Victims of Violence and the Advisory SOS Children's Line Niš "DELINI". The Counseling Center provides psychotherapeutic services to children with various traumatic experiences and their parents. This includes individual therapy sessions with the child, support and counseling for parents, and joint sessions involving both the child and the parents. Before starting treatment, an assessment is conducted to determine whether and to what extent the child's reactions to the traumatic experience interfere with their daily functioning. Each child receives an individual approach to identify specific needs and facilitate the trauma recovery process. The main treatment goals are to reduce the frequency of symptoms, alleviate their intensity, and integrate the traumatic experience. The Advisory SOS Children's Line Niš represents a telephone counseling service for children facing various issues, aimed at providing timely support and assistance. The core principles of the telephone line are anonymity, confidentiality, support, understanding, and expert counseling. Through an empathetic approach, counselors help children cope with different challenges and find appropriate resources for assistance.

Deca kao „nevidljive“ žrtve u porodično-pravnim sporovima

Olivera Pejak Prokeš

Apelacioni sud u Novom Sadu i Ženski pravosudni centar, Srbija

Na osnovu svog dugogodišnjeg sudijskog iskustva u porodično-pravnim sporovima, praćenja sudske prakse Evropskog suda za ljudska prava, kao i uporednog zakonodavstva u oblasti porodično - pravne zaštite, a posebno zaštite dečjih prava, smatrala sam da je važno ukazati na decu kao „nevidljive“ žrtve u porodično-pravnim sporovima. Naime, u porodično-pravnim

sporovima u kojima se odlučuje o poveravanju dece, izdržavanju i ličnim kontaktima sa roditeljem koji ne vrši roditeljsko pravo, zajedička deca stranaka su veoma često izložena psihološkom i emocionalnom nasilju od strane roditelja. Roditelji, umesto da savesno i odgovorno vrše roditeljsko pravo i brinu o najboljem interesu svoje dece, ne uspevaju sasvim odvojiti partnersku od roditeljske uloge, pa dovode decu u stanje tzv. „konflikta lojalnosti“, ili ih otuđuju od drugog roditelja, a takvo postupanje roditelja se vrlo retko ili se uopšte ne sankcioniše. Od sudija koji odlučuju u ovim sporovima, ali i od svih profesionalaca (socijalnih radnika, psihologa, pedagoga) koja pružaju stručnu pomoć sudu, zahteva se maksimalna stručnost i posvećenost, ali i posebna senzibilisanost za ovu oblast, jer se tako ispunjavaju uslovi za pravično suđenje i može izbeći višestruka viktimizacija dece u ovim postupcima. Stoga sam u ovom radu ukazala na izazove u sudskoj praksi i na moguća rešenja u cilju zaštite najboljih interesa dece i sprečavanja njihove viktimizacije. Osim toga, cilj je i da se podstakne diskusija o ideji formiranja posebnih specijalizovanih porodičnih sudova, koji bi eventualno, bili adekvatan odgovor za rešavanje uočenih problema. U ovom radu će biti obrađene sledeće osnovne teme: zaštita dečjih prava - nacionalni i međunarodni normativni okvir; načelo najboljeg interesa deteta; visoko-konfliktne razvodi ; mišljenje deteta; saradnja suda i organa starateljstva; mere zaštite od nasilja u porodici.

Children as „invisible“ victims in family law disputes

Olivera Pejak Prokeš

Court of Appeal in Novi Sad and Women's Judicial Center, Serbia

Based on my many years of experience as a judge in family law disputes, following the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, as well as comparative legislation of family law protection, and especially the protection of children's rights, I considered it important to point out children as "invisible" victims in family law disputes. Namely, in family law disputes in which it is decided on the custody of children, maintenance and personal contact with the parent who does not exercise parental rights, the common children of the parties are very often exposed to psychological and emotional violence by their parents. Instead of conscientiously and responsibly exercising

parental rights and taking care of the best interests of their children, they fail to completely separate the partner from the parental role, so they bring the children into a state of so-called "conflict of loyalty", or alienate them from the other parent, and such behavior of the parents is very rarely or not sanctioned at all. Judges who decide in these disputes, as well as all professionals (social workers, psychiatrists, pedagogues) who provide professional assistance to the court, are required to have maximum expertise and dedication, as well as special sensitivity to this area, because in this way the conditions for a fair trial are met and multiple victimization of children in these proceedings can be avoided. Therefore, in this paper, I have pointed out the challenges in case law and possible solutions in order to protect the best interests of children and prevent their victimization. In addition, the aim is to encourage discussion about the idea of forming special specialized family courts, which would possibly be an adequate response to solving the problems identified. The following basic topics will be covered in this paper: protection of the children's rights - national and international legislation; the principle of the best interest of the child; high-conflict divorces; children's opinion; cooperation between the Court and the Guardianship Authority; protection measures against domestic violence

**SESIJA 5: IZAZOVI PODRŠKE I OPORAVKA
ŽRTAVA MASOVNIH VIKTIMIZACIJA**

**SESSION 5: CHALLENGES OF SUPPORT AND
RECOVERY OF VICTIMS OF MASS
VICTIMIZATION**

Stalni memorijali žrtvama masovnih viktimizacija u Velikoj Britaniji 2017: Lekcije naučene iz procesa konsultacija u zajednicama

Jelena Watkins, MA

Centar za kolektivnu traumu,

Mreža za borbu protiv terorizma - Humanitarna pomoć i psihosocijalna podrška, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo

Tokom 2017. godine, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo doživelo je nezapamćen broj velikih incidenata: pet ozbiljnih terorističkih napada (Westminster, Manchester Arena, London Bridge, Finsbury Park i Parsons Green) i požar u Grenfell Tower-u. U toj jednoj godini u ovim incidentima, stradalo je 108 ljudi, dok su stotine osoba bile fizički ili psihički povređene. Nakon ovih strašnih događaja, javnost je sve više očekivala da se ovi veliki incidenti javno obeleže u nekom obliku trajnog spomen obeležja. Sedam godina kasnije, tri memorijala su završena (Manchester, Westminster, London Bridge), dok je jedan u fazi razvoja (Grenfell), a preostala dva nisu planirana (Finsbury Park i Parsons Green). Ova prezentacija će se posebno fokusirati na složeni proces konsultacija s ožalošćenim porodicama, povređenim i nepovređenim preživelima, kao i zajednicama u cilju razvoja trajnog memorijala za ove tragedije. Autorka rada je imala aktivnu ulogu u ovim konsultacijama: konsultatkinja savetodavnog odbora za memorijal u Mančesteru, voditeljka programa međusobne podrške u Grenfell-u, neformalna savetnica Gradskog veća Westminster-a (napad na Westminster Bridge) ili psihoterapeutkinja za traume kod osoba pogođenih ovim incidentima. Procesi konsultacija sa zainteresovanim stranama i zajednicama imali su svoje jedinstvene obrasce, ali su se pojavila i neka zajednička pitanja: Ko treba da bude odgovoran za naručivanje i dizajn memorijala? Ko treba da bude konsultovan o memorijalu i na koji način? Kako pomiriti različite stavove ključnih učesnika na kreativan način? Konsultacije o memorijalima mogu biti od velike vrednosti u procesu kolektivnog tugovanja i oporavka zajednice nakon katastrofa, ali postoje i izazovi koji se moraju vešto i s poštovanjem rešiti. Cilj prezentacije je da se podeli iskustvo iz Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva kako bi profesionalci koji mogu biti

odgovorni za ovako osetljive, ali potencijalno veoma korisne procese konsultacija nakon kolektivnih trauma, stekli korisne uvide i smernice.

**Permanent memorials to victims of the 2017 major incidents in the UK:
Lessons learnt from community consultation processes**

Jelena Watkins, MA

Centre for Collective Trauma

*Counterterrorism Preparedness Network- Humanitarian Assistance and
Psychosocial Support Expert Group, UK*

During 2017, The United Kingdom experienced an unprecedented number of major incidents: five serious terrorist attacks (Westminster, Manchester Arena, London Bridge, Finsbury Park and Parsons Green), and the Grenfell Tower fire disaster. In that one year 108 people were killed in these incidents while hundreds were injured, physically or psychologically. In the aftermath of these horrific events, there has been a growing public expectation that these major incidents will be memorialized publicly, in some form of a permanent memorial. Seven years on, three memorials have been completed (Manchester, Westminster, London Bridge), whilst one is being developed (Grenfell) and the remaining two are not being planned (Finsbury Park and Parsons Green). This presentation will particularly focus on the complex process of consultation with the bereaved relatives, injured and uninjured survivors and communities in the process of developing a permanent memorial to a public tragedy. The presenter's role in these consultations has been either as a consultant to the memorial advisory board in Manchester, clinical lead for a peer support programme in Grenfell, an informal adviser to the Westminster City Council (Westminster Bridge attack) or a trauma psychotherapist for individuals affected by these incidents. The consultation processes with the stakeholders and communities have followed their own unique and different patterns but some common questions have emerged across the board: Who should be in charge of commissioning and design of permanent memorials? Who should be consulted about the memorial and in what manner? How can different views from the major stakeholders be creatively reconciled?

Consultations about memorials can be immensely valuable in the process of collective mourning and community recovery post disaster, but there can be pitfalls which need to be skillfully and respectfully addressed. The aim of the presentation is to share the learning from the United Kingdom for the benefit of professionals who may be responsible for the sensitive but potentially highly beneficial process of consultation following collective trauma events.

Razvoj modela intervencije u slučaju masovne viktimizacije: Slučaj od 7. oktobra 2023, Izrael

Gili Gamiš

NATAL, Izrael

Teroristička organizacija Hamas, sa sedištem u Pojasu Gaze, izvela je 7. oktobra 2023. godine nezapamćeni napad na Izrael. Hiljade raketa ispaljeno je na izraelske gradove i naselja, dok su hiljade terorista ilegalno prešli granicu, usmrivši preko 1200 ljudi, od kojih su mnogi bili mučeni, silovani i osakaćeni. Takođe, više od 240 ljudi, uključujući žene, decu i starije osobe, odvedeni su kao taoci. Ovo je bila najveća masovna viktimizacija u istoriji Izraela. NATAL: Izraelski centar za traumu i rezilijentnost, neprofitna organizacija, odmah je mobilisana da pruži ključnu emocionalnu podršku hiljadama Izraelaca, oslanjajući se na preko 26 godina stručnog iskustva u zbrinjavanju traume i psihološkoj podršci osobama nakon traumatičnog iskustva. U ovoj prezentaciji istražićemo strategiju intervencije NATAL-a od 7. oktobra, koja predstavlja pionirski, ali globalno primenjiv pristup u bavljenju masovnim povredama, na nacionalnom nivou i vezano za činjenicu da je trauma doživljena na različitim lokacijama. Trauma je imala uticaj na različite grupe stanovnika, zahtevajući hitne i intenzivne odgovore na širok spektar potreba. Za razliku od prethodnih traumatičnih incidenata, ma koliko ozbiljnih, ova situacija je jedinstvena jer i dalje traje. Zajednice se suočavaju sa novim izazovima, a dodatne grupe postaju deo ciklusa traume, što zahteva dalju intervenciju. Koncepti kao što su kolektivna trauma, zajednička traumatska realnost, trauma koja traje, međugeneracijska trauma i slojevita trauma, dobili su novi značaj. NATAL je brzo shvatio da je obim događaja takav da niko ne

može delovati sam i da je obnova poverenja stanovništva u državu sastavni deo sposobnosti društva da raste nakon ovih događaja. Stoga je NATAL brzo mapirao potrebe i dostupne usluge, te težio stvaranju partnerstava i širenju uticaja kroz proširenje svojih usluga i znanja za nacionalnu primenu. NATAL-ov model intervencije u slučaju masovne viktimizacije specifično je proširen kako bi odgovorio na jedinstvene potrebe koje su proizašle iz terorističkog napada na više lokacija u Izraelu. Verujemo, međutim, da ovaj model ima potencijalnu primenu u različitim globalnim situacijama traume, od terorističkih napada do prirodnih katastrofa. Višeslojna strategija intervencije koja će biti predstavljena uključuje: prepoznavanje krugova ranjivosti, znanje o događajima sa masovnim žrtvama i traumi koja se doživi na različitim lokacijama, saradnja službi, eksperimenti, skaliranje i uticaj na politiku, kao i rad na dva paralelna nivoa. Ova prezentacija će prikazati model intervencije NATAL-a, nudeći praktične uvide za druge organizacije koje se suočavaju sa sličnim krizama. Na kraju, podelićemo i lekcije naučene tokom godine rada u trajnoj traumatičnoj stvarnosti koja i dalje traje.

**Development of an intervention model in case of mass victimization:
Case of October 7, 2023, Israel**

Gili Gamish

NATAL, Israel

On October 7th, 2023, the terrorist organization Hamas, based in the Gaza Strip, launched an unprecedented attack on Israel. Thousands of rockets were fired at Israeli cities and towns, and thousands of terrorists infiltrated the border, killing over 1,200 people, many of whom were tortured, raped, and mutilated. Additionally, more than 240 people, including women, children, and the elderly, were taken hostage. This was the largest mass casualty event in Israel's history. NATAL: Israel Trauma and Resiliency Center is a non-profit organization, immediately mobilized to provide critical emotional support to thousands of Israelis, drawing on over 26 years of expertise in trauma care. In this presentation, we will explore NATAL's intervention strategy since October 7th, which represents a pioneering, global-scale approach to address mass casualty, national-level, and multi-site trauma. The trauma has had an impact on diverse populations, necessitating immediate, intensive responses to a wide range of needs. Unlike past traumatic incidents, however severe, this situation is unique because it remains ongoing. Communities continue to face new challenges, and additional groups have become part of the trauma cycle, requiring further intervention. Concepts such as collective trauma, shared traumatic reality, ongoing trauma, intergenerational trauma, and layered trauma have taken on new significance. NATAL understood quickly that the magnitude of the event is such that no one can do it alone and that restoring the trust of the population in the country is an integral part of the society's ability to grow from the events. Therefore, NATAL quickly mapped the needs and services available and strove to create partnerships and wider impact through the scaling of its services and knowledge for national application. NATAL's mass casualty event intervention model has been specifically expanded to address the unique needs arising from the multi-site terrorist attack in Israel. However, we believe this model has potential applicability in a variety of global trauma situations, from terrorist attacks to climate-related disasters. The multi-layered intervention strategy which will be discussed

includes Identifying Circles of Vulnerability, Knowledge on Mass Casualty Events and Multi-Site Trauma, Collaboration Infrastructure, Experimentation, scaling, and influencing policy, Working on two parallel levels. This presentation will showcase NATAL's intervention model, while offering practical insights for other organizations facing similar crises. Finally, we will also share lessons learned from a year of operating in an ongoing traumatic reality.

Masovna ubistva u Srbiji: Briga o žrtvama između pojedinačnog i sistemskog pristupa

Veran Matić

Portal javniservis.net , Srpski filantropski forum, Fond B92 i Asocijacija nezavisnih elektronskih medija, Srbija

U radu će biti predloženo lično iskustvo i angažovanje vezano za brigu i podršku žrtvama nakon masovnih ubistava koja su se dogodila 03. maja 2023. godine u Ogladnoj osnovnoj školi „Vladislav Ribnikar” u Beogradu i 04. maja 2023. godine u selima Malo Orašje i Dubona. Takođe, u radu će biti ukazano na izazove vezane za izveštavanje o ovim događajima i biće napravljena paralela sa medijskim izveštavanjem koje je u fokusu imalo isključivo učinioce ovih događaja. Posebna pažnja biće posvećena načinu na koji je stupljeno u kontakt sa porodicama žrtava, kao i njihovom međusobnom upoznavanju i povezivanju, a sve u cilju kako bi jedni drugima bili podrška. Ukazaće se i na modalitete podrške putem kojih je pokušano da se žrtve otrgnu i sačuvaju od zaborava, kao i da se pomogne i olakša proces oporavka ranjenih osoba

Mass murders in Serbia: Care for victims between the individual and systemic approaches

Veran Matić

Portal javniservis.net, Serbian Philanthropic Forum, the B92 Fund and the Association of Independent Electronic Media, Serbia

The paper will present personal experience and engagement related to caring for and supporting victims after the mass murders that occurred on May 3, 2023, at the 'Vladislav Ribnikar' primary school in Belgrade and on May 4, 2023, in the villages of Malo Orašje and Dubona. Additionally, the paper will highlight the challenges related to reporting on these events and will draw a parallel with media coverage that focused exclusively on the perpetrators of these events. Special attention will be given to the ways in which contact was established with the victims' families, as well as their mutual acquaintance and connection, all aimed at providing support to one another. It will also point out the modes of support through which attempts were made to save the victims from being forgotten, as well as to assist and facilitate the recovery process for the injured individuals.

EMDR i podrška u krizi nakon masovnih pucnjava u Srbiji

Jelena Zulević, MSc

Asocijacija EMDR Srbija

Prof. dr Tamara Džamonja-Ignjatović

Univerzitet u Beogradu, Filozofski fakultet

Nakon masovnih pucnjava koje su se maju 2023. godine dogodile u Srbiji (Beograd, Malo Orašje i Dubona), bilo je različitih inicijativa usmerenih na psihološku podršku osobama koje su bile pogođene ovim događajima, direktno ili indirektno. Jedna od takvih inicijativa bila je podrška EMDR (engl. Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) kriznog tima. Kao psihoterapijski pristup koji je brojnim istraživanjima i smernicama profesionalnih udruženja preporučen za podršku nakon traumatskih događaja, EMDR je i dalje malo poznat izvan profesionalnih krugova u Srbiji. Ovaj rad pruža pregled izazova i inovacija u integraciji EMDR-a u krizne intervencije sa ciljem ublažavanja simptoma traume osoba koje su bile najdirektnije pogođene ovim događajima. Implementacija EMDR-a u kriznim situacijama suočila se sa brojnim izazovima. Osim potrebe za širenjem svesti o ovom pristupu, pružanje psihološke pomoći u ruralnim sredinama donelo je različite logističke izazove, što je zahtevalo kreativne i fleksibilne adaptacije kako bi se adekvatno odgovorilo na potrebe pogođenih grupa. Takođe, očuvanje poverljivosti, uprkos medijskoj senzacionalizaciji i prevladavajućem nepoverenju u sistem, bili su ključni za održavanje integriteta rada kriznog tima. Lekcije naučene iz ovih izazova doprinele su razvoju modela kriznog tima prilagođenog budućim traumatskim događajima. Model stavlja akcenat na fleksibilnost, mehanizme odgovora zasnovane na povratnim informacijama, kao i trauma-senzitivne prakse prilagođene kulturnom kontekstu i specifičnostima kriznih situacija. Stečena saznanja korisna su za profesionalce u oblasti mentalnog zdravlja, donosiocice odluka i druge relevantne aktere u pružanju trauma-informisanih usluga i kriznih intervencija, ne samo u Srbiji već i u sličnim kontekstima širom sveta. Ovo izlaganje ima cilj da doprinese rastućem korpusu znanja o kriznim intervencijama i naglašava značaj prilagođavanja proverenih terapijskih metoda specifičnim potrebama

zajednica pogođenih masovnim pucnjavama i drugim traumatskim događajima. Ovom diskusijom će se nastojati da se istakne važnost integracije inovativnih terapijskih pristupa, poput EMDR-a, u okvire krizne podrške, ukazujući na njihov potencijal u podsticanju otpornosti i oporavka nakon tragičnih događaja sa velikim traumatskim potencijalom.

EMDR and Crisis Support Following Mass Shootings in Serbia

Jelena Zulević, MSc

Association EMDR Serbia

Prof. dr Tamara Džamonja-Ignjatović

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

Following the mass shootings that took place in May 2023 in Serbia (Belgrade, Malo Orašje, and Dubona), various initiatives were introduced to provide psychological support to individuals affected by these events, whether directly or indirectly. One such initiative was the support provided by the EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) crisis team. As a psychotherapeutic approach recommended for trauma by numerous studies and the guidelines of professional associations, EMDR remains relatively unknown outside of professional circles in Serbia. This paper offers an overview of the challenges and innovations in integrating EMDR into crisis interventions with the aim of alleviating trauma symptoms in those most directly impacted by these events. The implementation of EMDR in crisis situations faced a number of challenges. In addition to the need to raise awareness about this approach, providing psychological assistance in rural areas posed various logistical challenges, requiring creative and flexible adaptations to adequately respond to the needs of affected groups. Furthermore, maintaining confidentiality, despite media sensationalism and widespread distrust in the system, was crucial for upholding the integrity of the crisis team's work. Lessons learned from these challenges contributed to the development of a crisis team model adapted to future traumatic events. The model emphasizes flexibility, feedback-informed response mechanisms, and trauma-sensitive practices tailored to the cultural context and specificities of

crisis situations. The insights gained are valuable for mental health professionals, policymakers, and other relevant stakeholders involved in providing trauma-informed services and crisis interventions, not only in Serbia but also in similar contexts globally. This presentation aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on crisis interventions and underscores the importance of adapting proven therapeutic methods to the specific needs of communities affected by mass shootings and other traumatic events. This discussion will highlight the importance of integrating innovative therapeutic approaches, such as EMDR, into crisis support frameworks, emphasizing their potential to foster resilience and recovery after events with significant traumatic impact.

**SESIJA 6: ŽRTVE RAZLIČITIH OBLIKA
VIKTIMIZACIJE I ZNAČAJ PODRŠKE I
SEĆANJA**

**SESSION 6: VICTIMS OF VARIOUS FORMS OF
VICTIMIZATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF
SUPPORT AND REMEMBRANCE**

Postoji li žrtva korupcije? Slika razmera fenomena u Rumuniji

Prof. dr Teodor Manea

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Prema najnovijim istraživanjima, 75% građana Rumunije ocenjuje korupciju kao široko rasprostranjen fenomen u društvu, dok 39% ispitanika smatra da se njen nivo povećao u poslednje tri godine, a 42% veruje da je ostao na istom nivou (Eurobarometar o korupciji - 2024). Situacija postaje zaista alarmantna kada se govori o predstavnicima poslovnog sektora, od kojih čak 94% smatra da je korupcija prema njihovom viđenju široko rasprostranjena (Stavovi poslovnih subjekata o korupciji u EU 2024). U ovom kontekstu, cilj izlaganja je da se prikažu efekti koje fenomen korupcije ima u Rumuniji, kako sa makroekonomskog aspekta, tako i iz perspektive individualnog položaja svakog člana društva. U tu svrhu analizirani su stručni radovi koji se bave ovom tematikom od 2000-ih godina do danas. Rezultati pokazuju da endemska korupcija dovodi do značajnog smanjenja resursa dostupnih vlastima, što rezultira pružanjem socijalnih usluga slabijeg kvaliteta. Efekti se takođe primećuju na individualnom nivou, uključujući i pad poverenja građana u ključne državne institucije. Ovakav prikaz ima značajnu praktičnu vrednost, jer na ubedljiv način osvetljava razmere štete koju ovaj fenomen uzrokuje. Takođe, u drugom delu, studija sadrži analizu mogućnosti za lica koja su direktno ili indirektno pretrpela posledice korupcije da utvrde štetu i efikasno nadoknade svoje gubitke. U ovom delu istraživanja analiziran je postojeći pravni okvir koji se odnosi na vođenje krivičnih postupaka u Rumuniji, kao i relevantna sudska praksa. Zaključak je da su takve mogućnosti izuzetno ograničene i uglavnom uslovljene činjenjem drugih krivičnih dela koja pored korupcije izazivaju štetu.

Is there a victim of corruption? A picture of the scale of the phenomenon in Romania

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Looking at recent surveys, 75% of Romanian citizens rate corruption as a widespread phenomenon in society, with 39% of respondents saying that its level has increased in the last three years and 42% saying that the scourge has remained at the same level (Eurobarometer on Corruption - 2024). The situation becomes truly alarming when we talk about business representatives, who show that corruption is widespread in their perception - 94% (Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2024). In this context, the aim of our communication is to show the effects that the phenomenon of corruption has in Romania, both in terms of macroeconomic aspects and from the point of view of the individual situation of each member of society. For this purpose, we have analyzed the specialized works dealing with this subject from the 2000s to the present. The result has been, in essence, that endemic corruption leads to a significant reduction in the resources available to the authorities, resulting in the provision of lower quality social services. The effects can also be observed at the individual level, including in terms of people's trust in key state institutions. We appreciate that such a fresco has an important practical utility, as it is likely to show in a pertinent way the extent of the damage that this scourge causes. Also, as a second step, the study contains an analysis of the possibility for persons who have suffered directly or indirectly as a result of corruption to establish damage and effectively recover their losses. In this part of the research we have analyzed the existing legal framework regarding the conduct of criminal proceedings in Romania as well as the relevant judicial practice. The conclusion is that such a possibility is extremely limited, and generally conditional on the commission of other offenses that cause damage, in addition to corruption.

Pravo žrtava terorizma u Indoneziji da ne budu zaboravljene

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Pravo žrtava da ne budu zaboravljene deo je ostvarivanja restorativne pravde za žrtve krivičnih dela. Žrtve su često zanemarena strana u krivičnim delima. Njihova sudbina, status, osećanja, stanje i budućnost obično nisu dovoljno prepoznati, afirmisani niti uzeti u obzir u procesuiranju krivičnog dela od strane organa za sprovođenje zakona. Sa druge strane, osumnjičeni, optuženi i osuđeni za krivično delo često dobijaju veću pažnju i usluge nego same žrtve. Prava žrtava još uvek nisu adekvatno priznata niti ostvarena. Ključno među tim pravima je pravo da budu zapamćene i da ne budu zaboravljene (pravo na nezaboravljanje). Ova studija istražuje ispunjenje prava da se žrtve terorizma u Indoneziji ne zaborave, počevši od žrtava bombaškog napada na Baliju 2002. godine do slučajeva terorizma zaključno sa 2024. godinom. Studija se zasniva na analizi primarnih i sekundarnih podataka dobijenih od žrtva terorizma u Indoneziji, organa za sprovođenje zakona i provincije Džakarte; za potrebe istraživanja je korišćen kvalitativni pristup (direktne intervjuje, posmatranje i diskusiju kroz fokus grupe). U periodu od 2015. do 2024. godine, intervjuisano je oko 20 bivših terorista i 5 žrtava terorizma. Nalazi studije ukazuju na to da pravo na nezaboravljanje mora biti reflektovano u ispunjenju prava na usluge i proceduralna prava. Žrtve moraju dobiti poštovanje, očuvanje dostojanstva i zagarantovan pristup pravdi. To nije dovoljno; kolektivno sećanje na žrtve takođe mora biti očuvano, na primer, kroz obeležavanje dana sećanja na žrtve (ukoliko su preminule), stvaranje memorijala, podizanje spomenika, umetničke instalacije i slično u znak sećanja na žrtave, sprovođenje istraživanja i ponovna analiza slučajeva žrtava, kao i vođenje kampanja, kako uživo tako i online, za zaštitu prava zaboravljenih žrtava. Pravda za žrtve nije samo odgovornost da se učinioi kazne, već i da se prava žrtava priznaju, ostvare i osigura njihovo pravo da budu zapamćene i da ne budu zaboravljene.

The right not to be forgotten for victims of terrorism in Indonesia

Prof. dr Heru Susetyo, PhD

Faculty of Law Universitas, Indonesia

The victim's right not to be forgotten is part of fulfilling restorative justice for crime victims. The victim is the party who is often neglected in a criminal act. Their fate, status, feelings, condition, and future are usually not accommodated, affirmed, and ignored in the handling of a crime by law enforcement. The suspect, defendant, and convict of the crime always get more attention and services than the victims. Victims' rights are still not adequately accommodated and fulfilled. The main thing is the right to be remembered and not forgotten (right not to be forgotten). This study explores the fulfillment of the right not to be forgotten of victims of terrorism in Indonesia, beginning from the Bali Bombing Victims in 2002 up to terrorism cases in 2024. Data was collected and analyzed through primary and secondary data obtained from the victims of terrorism in Indonesia, law enforcement agencies, and the Jakarta Provinces area, Indonesia using a qualitative approach (direct interviews, observation, and FGD). Around 20 former terrorists and 5 victims of terrorism had been interviewed from 2015 – 2024. The findings of this study are that the right not to be forgotten must be reflected in the fulfillment of service and procedural rights. Victims must receive respect and maintain their dignity. And guaranteed access to justice. That is not enough; the collective memory of the victims must also be maintained, for example, outside of legal matters, establishing certain commemorative days to commemorate the victims (if they have died), creating memorials, monuments, statues, other art installations to commemorate the victims, conducting research, studies, or open and re-examine victims; cases and continue to campaign both offline and online to fight for the rights of forgotten victims. Justice for victims is not merely to hold perpetrators of crimes accountable but also to accommodate the victims' rights to be remembered and not forgotten.

Od ideje do realizacije: 3. i 4. maj Dani sećanja na žrtve masovnih ubistava u Srbiji

Jasmina Nikolić

Viktimološko društvo Srbije, Srbija

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Viktimološko društvo Srbije-VDS je 22. februara 2024. na Evropski dan žrtava pokrenulo inicijativu da se 3. i 4. maj proglase Danima sećanja na žrtve masovnih ubistava u Srbiji. Neposredni povod za pokretanje ove inicijative su bila masovna ubistva u Osnovnoj školi „Vladislav Ribnikar” u Beogradu 3. maja 2023. i Malom Orašju i Duboni 4. maja 2023. godine, u kojima je život izgubilo 19 osoba, mahom dece i mladih, dok je njih 19 teško povređeno. Na ovaj način VDS je želelo da ova dva događaja, ali i ostala masovna ubistva u Srbiji, ostanu zapamćena i da se pošalje jasna poruka javnosti i državi da tako nešto ne sme da se ponovi i da žrtve ne smeju da se zaborave. Time se ujedno daje doprinos izgradnji kulture sećanja. Odlukom Vlade Republike Srbije od 19. septembra 2024. godine, 3. i 4. maj su ustanovljeni kao Dani sećanja na žrtve masovnih ubistava u Srbiji. Cilj prezentacije je da predstavi put od inicijative do realizacije, sa posebnim osvrtom na prikupljanje potpisa za podršku inicijativi da se 3. i 4. maj proglase Danima sećanja na žrtve masovnih ubistava u Srbiji. U prezentaciji će biti korišćene i analizirane poruke građana i građanki koji/e su podržali/e ovu inicijativu, koje ukazuju na osećanja, ali i posledice koje su ovi tragični događaji ostavili na sve građane/građanke Srbije.

From idea to realization: May 3 and 4 Days of Remembrance for the Victims of Mass Murders in Serbia

Jasmina Nikolić

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Prof. dr Sanja Čopić

Victimology Society of Serbia and the University of Belgrade-Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Serbia

On February 22, 2024, on the European Day for Victims of Crime, the Victimology Society of Serbia-VDS launched an initiative to declare May 3 and 4 as Days of Remembrance for the Victims of Mass Murders in Serbia. The immediate reason for starting this initiative was the mass murders in the "Vladislav Ribnikar" Elementary School in Belgrade on May 3, 2023 and in Malo Orašje and Dubona on May 4, 2023, in which 19 people lost their lives, mostly children and young people, while 19 were seriously injured. In this way, VDS intended to secure remembrance of these two tragedies, as well as other mass murders in Serbia, and to send a clear message to the public and the state that something like this must not be repeated and that the victims must not be forgotten. This also contributes to building a culture of remembrance. By the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia from September 19, 2024, May 3 and 4 were established as Days of Remembrance for the Victims of Mass Murders in Serbia. The goal of the presentation is to present the path from the initiative to realization, with a special focus on collecting signatures in support of the initiative to declare May 3 and 4 the Days of Remembrance for the Victims of Mass Murders. In the presentation, the messages of citizens who supported this initiative will be used and analysed, which indicate the feelings, but also the impact that these tragedies left on all citizens of Serbia.

**SESIJA 7: POSEBNO OSETLJIVE GRUPE
ŽRTAVA I IZAZOVI POSTUPANJA, PODRŠKE I
ISTRAŽIVANJA**

**SESSION 7: PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE
GROUPS OF VICTIMS AND THE CHALLENGES
OF TREATMENT, SUPPORT AND RESEARCH**

Viktimizacija na OnlyFansu: Digitalno simboličko nasilje i patrijarhalno-kapitalistička eksploatacija i hiperseksualizacija ženskog tijela

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TPO fondacija, Bosna i Hercegovina

Ovaj rad analizira fenomen digitalnog simboličkog nasilja unutar hiperseksualiziranih sadržaja na platformi OnlyFans, koristeći pristup kritike patrijarhalno-kapitalističkih struktura. Cilj je dublje istražiti načine na koje kreatorke sadržaja postaju žrtve ovih struktura unutar industrije OnlyFans, platforme koja profitira od propagiranja eksplicitnog seksualnog materijala. Pojam digitalno simboličko nasilje označava oblik nasilja posredovanog digitalnim medijima, koji se očituje kroz hiperseksualizirane i objektivizirane prikaze ženskih tijela, perpetuirajući rodnu nerazmjernost i seksualnu eksploataciju. Hiperseksualizirani sadržaj odnosi se na medijske prikaze u kojima se seksualnost preuveličava i svodi na komercijalni predmet. Patrijarhalno-kapitalističke strukture predstavljaju društvene i ekonomske sustave koji se temelje na dominaciji muškaraca i tržišnoj logici koja profitira od eksploatacije ženskog rada i tijela. Izbor platforme OnlyFans kao fokusa istraživanja opravdan je njenim posebnim statusom u digitalnoj seksualnoj industriji. OnlyFans omogućava kreatorima sadržaja direktnu interakciju s publikom, zaobilazeći tradicionalne posrednike, što otvara nova pitanja o autonomiji, eksploataciji i komodifikaciji intimnosti. Metodološki okvir ovog istraživanja obuhvaća analizu medijski objavljenih intervju s kreatoricama sadržaja na platformi OnlyFans, s ciljem stjecanja dubljeg uvida u njihova osobna iskustva i percepciju promocije eksplicitnog seksualnog sadržaja. Istraživanje se fokusira na percepciju žena prema ovakvom sadržaju, s posebnim naglaskom na to koliko se taj sadržaj može smatrati nasilnim oblikom objektivizacije ženskog tijela. Analizira se kako sloboda izražavanja na platformi može biti povezana sa zloupotrebom odnosa moći koji eksploatiraju ženska tijela i seksualnost. Također se propituje utjecaj pornografije na percepciju seksualnih odnosa i potencijalne negativne posljedice koje ovakav sadržaj može imati na mentalno zdravlje muškaraca i žena. Ovo istraživanje primjenjuje kvalitativne metode za dubinsku analizu

specifičnih aspekata platforme OnlyFans u kontekstu digitalnog simboličkog nasilja i hiperseksualiziranog sadržaja. Analiza medijski objavljenih intervjua provedena je u razdoblju od 3. ožujka do 3. lipnja 2024. na uzorku koji obuhvaća 30 intervjua s medijski najekspoziranijim kreatoricama sadržaja. Teorijski okvir istraživanja temelji se na feminističkim i kritičkim teorijama moći, kapitalizma i digitalnih medija. Ovaj pristup omogućuje sveobuhvatnu analizu društveno-ekonomskih dinamika koje oblikuju iskustva kreatoriki sadržaja, omogućujući dublje razumijevanje složenih odnosa između digitalnih platformi, seksualne objektivizacije i moći.

Victimization on OnlyFans: Digital Symbolic Violence and Patriarchal-Capitalist Exploitation and Hypersexualization of the Female Body

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TPO Foundation, Bosnia and Herzegovina

This paper analyzes the phenomenon of digital symbolic violence within hypersexualized content on the OnlyFans platform, using a critique of patriarchal-capitalist structures. The goal is to explore how content creators become victims of these structures within the OnlyFans industry, a platform that profits from and propagates explicit sexual material. The term "digital symbolic violence" refers to a form of violence mediated by digital media, manifested through hypersexualized and objectified depictions of women's bodies, perpetuating gender disparity and sexual exploitation. Hypersexualized content refers to media portrayals where sexuality is exaggerated and reduced to a commercial commodity. Patriarchal-capitalist structures represent social and economic systems based on male domination and market logic that profits from the exploitation of women's labor and bodies. The choice of OnlyFans as the focus of this research is justified by its unique status in the digital sex industry. OnlyFans allows content creators direct interaction with their audience, bypassing traditional intermediaries, which raises new questions about autonomy, exploitation, and the commodification of intimacy. The methodological framework of this research encompasses the analysis of published interviews with content creators on the OnlyFans platform, aiming to gain deeper insights into their personal experiences and perceptions of

promoting explicit sexual content. The research focuses on women's perceptions of such content, particularly how much this content can be considered a violent form of objectification of women's bodies. It analyzes how freedom of expression on the platform may be linked to the abuse of power relations that exploit women's bodies and sexuality. It also examines the impact of pornography on the perception of sexual relationships and the potential negative consequences this content may have on the mental health of both men and women. This research employs qualitative methods for an in-depth analysis of specific aspects of the OnlyFans platform in the context of digital symbolic violence and hypersexualized content. The analysis of media-published interviews was conducted from March 3 to June 3, 2024, on a sample that includes 30 interviews with the most media-exposed content creators. The theoretical framework of the research is based on feminist and critical theories of power, capitalism, and digital media. This approach enables a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic dynamics that shape the experiences of content creators, allowing for a deeper understanding of the complex relationships between digital platforms, sexual objectification, and power.

Primena metoda *photovoice* u istraživanju viktimiziranosti LGBTQ populacije

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Viktimizacija pripadnika LGBTQ populacije obuhvata različite oblike nasilja, diskriminacije, kao i socijalnu isključenost koju pripadnici ove populacije doživljavaju zbog svoje seksualne orijentacije ili rodnog identiteta. U društvima koja favorizuju heteroseksualnost i binarni rodni sistem, LGBTQ osobe su često izložene kako socijalnoj, tako i institucionalnoj diskriminaciji koja ograničava njihov pristup pravima i resursima. Za efikasno rešavanje problema viktimizacije LGBTQ populacije, ključno je najpre razumeti specifične izazove i brige s kojima se pripadnici ove populacije suočavaju. Ovo

razumevanje je temelj za kreiranje politika i inicijativa, a jedan od delotvornih načina za postizanje tog uvida je primena *photovoice* metoda. *Photovoice* je participativni istraživački metod koji aktivno uključuje učesnike u istraživački proces, podstičući njihovu refleksivnost da izraze svoje misli, stavove i iskustva najpre kroz slike, a zatim i narative. Učesnicima se daje mogućnost da selektuju i snime segmente iz svojih života značajne za dubinsko razumevanje društvenih problema sa kojima se suočavaju. Nakon toga učesnici imaju priliku da prezentuju snimljeni materijal, uspostavlja se kritički dijalog o pitanjima koje smatraju značajnim i na kraju, u nekom obliku javne prezentacije glavnih nalaza, predstave svoje uvide. Ovaj participativni pristup omogućava autentično predstavljanje problema učesnika iz prve ruke, dajući nam priliku da dublje razumemo složenu dinamiku viktimizacije i svakodnevnih prepreke sa kojima se suočavaju LGBTQ osobe. Vizuelni prikazi iskustava mogu otkriti aspekte života koji su teško dostupni primenom tradicionalnih istraživačkih metoda. Jedan od izazova primene *photovoice* metoda u LGBTQ istraživanjima je obezbeđivanje privatnosti i anonimnosti učesnika, s obzirom na osetljivost teme. Pomenućemo i mogućnost ugrožavanja bezbednosti učesnika istraživanja, posebno u zajednicama sa izraženom diskriminacijom LGBTQ osoba. Važno je da istraživači obezbede etičke smernice koje će štititi identitet i sigurnost učesnika. Kao participativni i osnažujući istraživački metod, *photovoice* može igrati ključnu ulogu u boljem razumevanju iskustva LGBTQ populacije, pružajući istraživačima i donosiocima odluka bogate uvide koji mogu da budu temelj za razvoj sistema podrške, kao i kreiranja javnih politika koje su usmerene na probleme sa kojima se suočavaju pripadnici seksualnih manjina.

Photovoice method application in the research of LGBTQ population victimisation

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Victimisation of the LGBTQ persons include various forms of violence, discrimination, as well as social exclusion that members of this population experience because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. In societies that favour heterosexuality and gender binary systems, LGBTQ people are often exposed to both social and institutional discrimination that limits their access to rights and resources. To effectively address the problems of the LGBTQ victimisation, it is crucial to understand the specific challenges and concerns members of the population face. This understanding is the basis for the creation of adequate policies and initiatives. One of the effective ways to achieve this insight is the application of photovoice methods. Photovoice is a participatory research method that actively involves participants in the research process, encouraging reflexivity in expressing their thoughts, attitudes and experiences first through images and then through narratives. Participants are given the opportunity to select and record segments from their lives that are significant for an in-depth understanding of the social problems they face. After that, the participants have the opportunity to present the recorded material, a critical dialogue is established on the issues they consider important and finally, in some form of public exhibition of the main findings, present their insights. This participatory approach allows authentic and first-hand representation of participants' problems, giving researchers the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of victimisation and the everyday obstacles LGBTQ people face. Visual representations of experiences can reveal aspects of their life that are difficult to address using traditional research methods. One of the challenges of applying photovoice methods in LGBTQ research is ensuring the privacy and anonymity of the participants,

given the sensitivity of the topic. It is notable to mention the possibility of endangering the security of research participants, especially in communities with pronounced discrimination of LGBTQ persons. It is important that researchers provide ethical guidelines that will protect the identity and safety of participants. As a participatory and empowering research method, photovoice can play a key role in better understanding the experiences of the LGBTQ population, providing researchers and decision-makers with significant insights that can be the basis for developing support systems and creating public policies that address the issues members of sexual minorities face.

Izazovi u postupanju suda tokom ispitivanja žrtava seksualnog nasilja i posebno osetljivih svedoka na glavnom pretresu

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Istraživanja su pokazala da postoje dva obrasca reagovanja žrtava silovanja ili drugog oblika seksualnog nasilja – fizički otpor ili ukočenost od straha. Očekivanja da žrtve uvek pružaju otpor je neprihvatljivi stereotip budući da su mnoge studije pokazale da žene, naročito maloletnice i žene mlađe životne dobi, ne pružaju fizički otpor zbog parališućeg straha, ili da bi se zaštitile od rastućeg nivoa sile koja se primenjuje nad njima. Nakon preživljene traume izloženosti bilo kom obliku seksualnog nasilja, žrtva se trudi da “opstane” psihički i fizički. Jedan od najčešćih mehanizama prevladavanja traume jeste prihvatanje uloge žrtve (mirenje sa situacijom, povlačenje). Drugi mehanizam je potiskivanje (“izguravanje” iz granica svesnog). Treći mehanizam jeste cepanje (“odvajanje” znanja o događaju od pratećih emocija). Psihičko stanje osobe nakon preživljenog nasilja zavisi od prethodnog životnog iskustva, uzrasta, iskustva koje je imala tokom situacije nasilja. U svakom slučaju, kod najvećeg broja žrtava javljaju se strah, loša slika o sebi, osećaj krivice, nagle i česte promene raspoloženja, nizak nivo frustracione tolerancije, nepoverljivost prema ljudima, odloženo ispoljavanje traumatizovanosti. Cilj rada je

ukazivanje na važnost uspostavljanja adekvatne komunikacije sa žrtvama seksualnog nasilja i definisanje adekvatne komunikacije. Značaj adekvatne komunikacije u cilju dobijanja kvalitetnog iskaza koji će biti korišćen u sudskom postupku i uticati na odluku suda, uz najmanju meru sekundarne viktimizacije žrtve. Teme koje će biti pokriveno izlaganjem su: kvalitet iskaza žrtve, u velikoj meri zavisi od kvaliteta kontakta koji sudija uspostavi sa žrtvom, kontakt pre i komunikacija tokom uzimanja iskaza; značaj adekvatnog pristupa žrtvi, iskazivanje razumevanja i empatije, stvaranje osećaja sigurnosti kod žrtve i mogući načini ispitivanja u cilju smanjivanja mogućnosti sekundarne viktimizacije žrtve; rizik od dobijanja nepotpunog ili nedovoljno kvalitetnog iskaza – potreba za ponovnim ispitivanjem i time ponovno izlaganje žrtve stresu i reviktimizaciji; zakonom propisani mehanizmi zaštite žrtava (osnovna zaštita, postavljanje punomoćnika, isključenje javnosti, dodeljivanje statusa posebno osetljivog svedoka, ispitivanje korišćenjem tehničkih sredstava za prenos slike i tona).

The challenges faced by the court during questioning of victims in cases of sexual violence and particularly sensitive witnesses at the main hearing

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Judicial Academy, Serbia

Research has shown that there are two patterns of reaction of victims who suffered rape or another form of sexual violence - physical resistance or frozen fright. Expectations that victims always resist is an unacceptable stereotype considering that many studies have shown that women, especially minors and young women, often do not offer physical resistance due to paralyzing fear or in other to protect themselves from the increasing levels of violence applied to them. After surviving the trauma of being exposed to any form of sexual violence, the victim tries to "survive" mentally and physically. One of the most

common mechanisms of overcoming trauma is accepting a role of victim (reconciliation with the situation, withdrawal). The second mechanism is suppression ("pushing" out of bounds of conscious). The third mechanism is splitting ("separating" knowledge about the event from the accompanying emotions). The mental state of a person after experiencing violence depends on previous life experience, age, experiences she had during a situation of violence. Anyhow, the largest number of victims experience fear, poor self-image, guilt, sudden and frequent mood changes, low levels of frustration tolerance, mistrust of people, delayed manifestation of trauma. The aim of the paper is to point out the importance of establishing adequate communication with victims of sexual violence, and defining adequate communication. The importance of adequate communication in order to obtain quality testimony that will be used in court proceedings and influence the court's decision, while reducing the possibility of secondary victimization of the victim. Topics that will be covered by the presentation are: The quality of the victim's testimony, to a large extent, depend on the quality of the relation established by the judge with the victim, connection before and communication while questioning; the importance of an adequate approach to the victim, expressing understanding and empathy, creating a sense of safety for the victim, possible methods of questioning to reduce the possibility of secondary victimization; the risk of receiving an incomplete or insufficient report in terms of quality requirements - the need for re-examination and therefore re-exposing of victim to the stress and revictimization; mechanisms for the protection of victims prescribed by law (basic protection, appointing a proxy, exclusion of the public, assigning the status of a particularly sensitive witness, interrogation using technical devices for image and sound transmission).

Seksualno nasilje u digitalnom prostoru

Svetlana Galić

Viši sud u Beogradu i Ženski pravosudni centar, Srbija

Jedna od tema izlaganja Ženskog pravosudnog centra jeste i pitanje digitalnog nasilja sa krivičnog aspekta, kao vida seksualnog nasilja, prevashodno prema ženama. Radi se o sadržaju koji je nastao u intimnom odnosu zloupotrebom poverenja ili je usko povezan sa ovim odnosom, te se postavlja pitanje odgovornosti onoga ko ovaj odnos zloupotrebljava. Uređaji za prenos digitalnih podataka su sveprisutni, pa ulaze i u sferu intimnih odnosa, i iako je metod specifičan i razlikuje se od klasičnih vidova nasilja, problemi su univerzalni, tiču se u krajnjem prepoznavanja i zaštite žrtve, i kao takvi treba da budu prepoznati i institucionalno rešeni. Kada govorimo o vidovima ugrožavanja sigurnosti, oni su višestruki, radi se o pretnjama, ucenama, anonimnim porukama, uznemiravanju, praćenju, proganjanju isl., a položaj žrtve je specifičan, utoliko što kada dođe do ovakvog vida agresije, traumatizacija i retraumatizacija žrtve je veća, odnosno znatno je veći rizik retraumatizacije žrtve zbog brojnosti sajtova i platformi. Nasilniku ovde nije cilj da se žrtva u jednom određenom momentu povredi, već da se nanese trajna šteta, usled dostupnosti takvog materijala u vremenu i na brojnim platformama. To uzrokuje različite posledice kod žrtve- psihološke, fizičke i socijalne. Ovo su posledice koje postoje i kod drugih krivičnih dela, ali kod ove vrste nasilja posledice po žrtvu su intenzivirane, jer kada je jedan nasilnik, jasno je kod koga je kontrola celokupnog odnosa, ali kada sadržaj postane široko dostupan, žrtva i ne zna razmere posledica. Takođe, društveni značaj ove teme je ozbiljan, i kao takav bi trebalo da bude prepoznat, posebno zbog činjenice da se veliki broj maloletnika suočava sa ovim pitanjima, da su žene kao osetljivi deo društva u većini pogođene, kao i zbog toga što je potrebno imati u vidu da je zdravlje svakog pojedinca dragoceno i čini sastavni deo društva kao celine, a navedena postupanja utiču na psihološki status svake individue, na brojne načine, što može biti tema vredna pomena u eventualnoj diskusiji. Doprinos ovog izlaganja mogao bi biti sagledavanje teme sa stanovišta sudske prakse, posebno postupanja u predmetima iniciranim od strane Tužilaštva za visokotehnološki kriminal, pred Višim sudom u Beogradu.

Sexual violence in the digital space

Svetlana Galić

The Higher Court in Belgrade and Women's Justice Center, Serbia

One of the topics presented by the Women's Judicial Center is the issue of digital violence from the criminal law aspect, as a form of sexual violence, primarily against women. It is about content that was created in an intimate relationship by abuse of trust or is closely related to this relationship, and the question arises of the responsibility of the one who abuses this relationship. Devices for the transmission of digital data are ubiquitous, so they also enter the sphere of intimate relationships, and although the method is specific and differs from classic forms of violence, the problems are universal, they concern the ultimate identification and protection of the victim, and as such they should be recognized and institutionally resolved. When we talk about the types of threats to security, they are multiple, we are talking about threats, blackmail, anonymous messages, harassment, tracking, persecution, etc., and the position of the victim is specific, insofar as when this type of aggression occurs, the victim's traumatization and retraumatization is greater, that is, the risk of retraumatization of the victim is significantly higher due to the number of sites and platforms. The bully's goal here is not to injure the victim in one specific moment, but to cause permanent damage, due to the availability of such material in time and on numerous platforms. It causes various consequences for the victim- psychological, physical and social. These are the consequences that exist in other criminal acts, but with this type of violence, the consequences for the victim are intensified, because when there is one bully, it is clear who is in control of the entire relationship, but when the content becomes widely available, the victim does not even know the extent of the consequences. Also, the social importance of this topic is serious, and should be recognized as such, especially due to the fact that a large number of minors face these issues, that women, as a sensitive part of society, are mostly affected, as well as because it is necessary to have considering that the health of each individual is valuable and forms an integral part of society as a whole, and the aforementioned actions affect the psychological status of each individual in numerous ways, which may be a topic worth mentioning in a possible

discussion. The contribution of this expositions could be to look at the topic from the point of view of judicial practice, especially the handling of cases initiated by the Prosecutor's Office for high-tech crime, before the High Court in Belgrade.

**SESIJA 8: RAZLIČITI PRISTUPI U RADU SA
ŽRTVAMA**

**SESSION 8: DIFFERENT APPROACHES IN
WORKING WITH VICTIMS**

Značaj integrisanog feminističkog pristupa u radu sa žrtvama intimnog partnerskog nasilja

Danica Perišić

Sociološkinja i porodična savetnica, Srbija

Olga Bataković

Psihološkinja i porodična savetnica, Srbija

Ovaj rad istražuje značaj integrisanog feminističkog pristupa u savetovanju sa žrtvama intimnog partnerskog nasilja, sa fokusom na osnaživanje žrtava kroz rodno senzitivne terapijske prakse. Feministička perspektiva naglašava važnost prepoznavanja društvenih i kulturnih faktora koji doprinose nasilju, a ona je posebno značajna u post-konfliktnom društvu Srbije. Ovaj model omogućava holistički pristup lečenju, fokusirajući se na podršku, osnaživanje i transformaciju žena iz uloge žrtve u preživelu. Feministička terapija pruža osnovu za dublje razumevanje nasilja i njegovih posledica, izmeštajući intimno partnersko nasilje iz ličnog domena u širi društveni kontekst. Integrisani feministički pristup terapijskom procesu, posebno u kontekstu intimnog partnerskog nasilja, pruža žrtvama priliku da prepoznaju dinamiku moći i kontrole unutar nasilnih odnosa, dok istovremeno razvijaju strategije za osnaživanje i samozaštitu. Kroz ovaj pristup, saveti i tehnike su usmereni ka izgradnji autonomije i emocionalnog oporavka. Feministički pristup u savetovanju ne samo da pomaže žrtvama u prevazilaženju traume, već i doprinosi širem društvenom pokretu za ravnopravnost i pravdu. Ovaj model osnažuje žene da prepoznaju vlastitu vrednost i moć, čineći ga ključnim elementom u borbi protiv intimnog partnerskog nasilja. Autorke ovog rada naglašavaju da se posledice intimnog partnerskog nasilja na žene najefikasnije mogu razrešiti kada se problem prepozna kao društveni, a ne kao izolovan sukob između pojedinaca. Ovakav pristup omogućava sagledavanje šire društvene dinamike i struktura moći koje doprinose nasilju. Time se nasilje stavlja u kontekst rodnih neravnopravnosti i društvenih normi, što je ključno za kreiranje sveobuhvatnih i održivih rešenja koja ciljaju na prevenciju i oporavak žrtava na sistemskom nivou.

The Importance of an Integrated Feminist Approach in Working with Victims of Intimate Partner Violence

Danica Perišić

Sociologist and family counselor, Serbia

Olga Bataković

Psychologist and family counselor, Serbia

This paper explores the significance of an integrated feminist approach in counseling victims of intimate partner violence, focusing on empowering victims through gender-sensitive therapeutic practices. The feminist perspective emphasizes the importance of recognizing the social and cultural factors that contribute to violence, which is particularly relevant in Serbia's post-conflict society. This model enables a holistic approach to treatment, focusing on support, empowerment, and transforming women from victims to survivors. Feminist therapy provides a foundation for a deeper understanding of violence and its consequences, moving intimate partner violence from the personal domain into a broader social context. An integrated feminist approach to the therapeutic process, especially in the context of intimate partner violence, gives victims the opportunity to recognize the dynamics of power and control within abusive relationships while simultaneously developing strategies for empowerment and self-protection. Through this approach, advice and techniques are directed toward building autonomy and emotional recovery. The feminist approach in counseling not only helps victims overcome trauma but also contributes to the broader social movement for equality and justice. This model empowers women to recognize their own value and strength, making it a key element in the fight against intimate partner violence. The authors of this paper stress that the consequences of intimate partner violence on women can be most effectively resolved when the problem is recognized as a social issue, rather than an isolated conflict between individuals. Such an approach allows for the understanding of the broader social dynamics and power structures that contribute to violence. This situates violence within the context of gender inequalities and social norms, which is crucial for creating comprehensive and sustainable solutions that target prevention and recovery for victims on a systemic level.

Uloga medija u podršci ženama koje su preživele nasilje: iskustva grupe Novinarke protiv nasilja prema ženama

Sanja Pavlović, doktorandkinja

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Jovana Gligorijević

Nedeljnik Vreme, Novinarke protiv nasilja prema ženama, Srbija

Osnovni cilj ovog rada je da doprinese mogućim odgovorima na pitanje na koje načine novinarke i novinari mogu da budu podrška u borbi protiv nasilja prema ženama. Odgovoriti na ovo pitanje podrazumeva sagledavanje koncepta rada u javnom interesu, kao osnovnog principa novinarske profesije, kroz prizmu podrške ženama i trauma-informisanog novinarstva. Koju vrstu podrške novinarska profesija može, i sme, da pruži? Na koji način obezbediti primenu principa „verovanja ženama“, kao osnove promene patrijarhalnog diskursa, unutar profesije koja zahteva objektivnost? Gde su granice između novinarstva i feminističkog aktivizma? Kada i na koje načine je moguće zaštititi žrtve od dominantnih mizoginih narativa, a kada od samih sebe? Na ova i druga etička i praktična pitanja biće odgovoreno kroz višegodišnje iskustvo rada neformalne grupe Novinarke protiv nasilja prema ženama. Grupa je nastala 2017. godine i okuplja više od 90 novinarki nacionalnih i lokalnih medija u Srbiji. U prvom delu rada će biti izloženi motivi koji su doveli do samoorganizovanja novinarki u neformalan kolektiv, pregled ključnih principa trauma-informisanog novinarstva i dostignuća grupe, uključujući i detaljne analize medijskog izveštavanja o nasilju prema ženama. Na osnovu analiza nastale su i Smernice i obuke za medije, ali i za institucije. Drugi deo rada biće posvećen najčešćim etičkim dilemama sa kojima se novinarke susreću prilikom izveštavanja o problemu nasilja prema ženama. Odgovori koje ćemo pružiti proistekli su iz svakodnevne novinarske prakse članica grupe i brojnih međusobnih diskusija koje su se vodile tokom godina.

The Role of Media in Supporting Women Who Have Experienced Violence: Experiences of the Group Journalists Against Violence Against Women

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Jovana Gligorijević

News magazine Vreme, Journalists against violence against women, Serbia

The primary goal of this paper is to contribute to possible answers to the question of how journalists can support the fight against violence against women. Addressing this question involves examining the concept of working in the public interest, a fundamental principle of journalism, through the lens of supporting women and trauma-informed journalism. What kind of support can and should the journalistic profession provide? How can the principle of "believing women," as a basis for changing patriarchal discourse, be applied within a profession that demands objectivity? Where are the boundaries between journalism and feminist activism? When and how is it possible to protect victims from dominant misogynistic narratives, and when from themselves? These and other ethical and practical questions will be addressed through the years of experience of the informal group Journalists Against Violence Against Women. The group was founded in 2017 and brings together over 90 journalists from national and local media in Serbia. The first part of the paper will outline the motivations that led to the self-organization of journalists into an informal collective, provide an overview of key principles of trauma-informed journalism, and present the group's achievements, including detailed analyses of media reporting on violence against women. Based on these analyses, guidelines and training for both media and institutions have been developed. The second part of the paper will focus on the most common ethical dilemmas faced by journalists when reporting on violence against women. The answers provided will stem from the everyday journalistic practice of the group's members and numerous discussions held over the years.

Pilot projekat naprednog upućivanja žrtava – evaluacija poziva

Mr Ivana Prović

Udruga za podršku žrtvama i svjedocima Hrvatska-Hrvatska

Nacionalni pozivni centar za žrtve kaznenih dela program je Udruge za podršku žrtvama i svjedocima Hrvatske. Osim što koordinira hrvatsku telefonsku liniju 116006, Nacionalni pozivni centar za žrtve kaznenih djela je deo pilot-projekta naprednog upućivanja žrtava, koji su pokrenuli Udruga za podršku žrtvama i svjedocima, Ministarstvo pravosuđa, uprave i digitalne transformacije i Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova u Republici Hrvatskoj. Cilj projekta je pružanje akutne podrške i obezbeđivanje da žrtve dobiju jasnu poruku da nisu same u suočavanju s posledicama kaznenog dela, posebno u periodu neposredno nakon doživljenog kaznenog dela. Cilj ovog rada je da se identifikuju specifične potrebe, reakcije i faktori koji se odnose na zadovoljstvo pruženom podrškom i da se utvrdi u kojoj meri podrška pružena u okviru pilot-projekta doprinosi pozitivnim promenama, poput bolje informiranosti i ublažavanja direktnih reakcija na kazneno delo. U radu će biti prikazane opšte statističke informacije prikupljene tokom upućivanja žrtava od februara 2022. do kraja avgusta 2024. godine. Međutim, fokus rada je na predstavljanju nalaza u vezi sa evaluacijom poziva tokom pilot-projekta, koje su zaposleni u Nacionalnom pozivnom centar za žrtve kaznenih dela beležili od decembra 2023. do kraja avgusta 2024. godine. Evaluacije su ispunjavane nakon svakog poziva sa 200 žrtava koji su upućeni u navedenom razdoblju. Prikazaće se rezultati koji uključuju opšte informacije o pozivu i proceduri, psihičkom stanju, stepenu informiranosti žrtve pre poziva, pruženim pravnim i praktičnim informacijama i emocionalne podrške, upućivanje na druge organe, reakcijama na doživljeno kazneno delo i zadovoljstvo pozivatelja pruženim informacijama i podrškom. Takođe, biće predstavljene razlike između žrtva, u zavisnosti od pola, zadovoljstva pruženom podrškom i vrsti krivičnog dela, sa posebnim naglaskom na žrtve rodno zasnovanog nasilja.

Pilot project of advanced referral of victims – Calls Evaluation

Mr Ivana Prović

Victim and Witness Support Service, Croatia

National Call Center for Victims of Crime (NCC) is a programme of Victim and Witness Support Service Croatia (VWSSC). Besides coordinating Croatian 116006 helpline, NCC is also a part of the Pilot project of advanced referral of victims, launched by VWSSC, the Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The project aims to provide acute support and ensure that victims receive a clear message that they are not alone in dealing with the consequences of a criminal offence, especially in the period immediately after experiencing crime. The aim of this paper is to identify the specific needs, reactions and factors related to satisfaction with provided support and to what extent does the support provided within the pilot project contributes to positive changes such as being better informed and mitigation of immediate reactions to crime. In the paper, general statistical information gained during referrals will be presented, from February 2022 to the end of August 2024. However, the focus of the paper is presentation of findings related to the evaluation of the calls during the Pilot project, which the employees of NCC had recored from December 2023 to the end of August 2024. Evaluations have been filled after each call with the 200 victims included in the referral in said period. Results will be shown, regarding general information about the call and the procedure, psychological state, level of information the victim had prior to the call, given legal and practical information and emotional support, referral to other bodies, reactions to experienced criminal offense and satisfaction of callers with given information and support. Moreover, differences between victims will be presented, depending on gender, satisfaction with provided support and type of criminal offense, with an emphasis on victims who have experienced gender-based violence.

Unapređenje pristupa i saradnje u sistemu krivičnog pravosuđa: Mapiranje žrtava i Sequential Intercept Model u pristupu usmerenom na žrtvu

Nela Kalpic

National Victim Rights Advocate; Member, U.S. Congressional Crime Survivors and Justice Caucus Advisory Committee; Governor's Courage Award, Sjedinjene Američke Države

Proces krivičnog i maloletničkog pravosuđa predstavlja značajne izazove za žrtve, koje moraju da prolaze kroz složen sistem dok se istovremeno suočavaju sa traumom. Ova prezentacija istražuje dva komplementarna modela: Legal Victim Mapping (LVM) i Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) - kako bi se poboljšao položaj žrtava u krivičnopravnom sistemu. LVM se fokusira na mapiranje puta žrtve kroz pravosudni sistem, identifikujući ključne faze u kojima dolaze u kontakt sa policijom, tužilaštvom, sudovima i pružaocima usluga. Mapiranjem ovih tačaka, akteri mogu uočiti nedostatke u uslugama za žrtve i bolje razumeti koliko dobro se poštuju prava žrtava. Ova vežba mapiranja ističe izazove sa kojima se suočavaju kulturno raznolike i ruralne zajednice, pomažući u unapređenju pristupa pravdi. U kombinaciji sa LVM, SIM pruža širu perspektivu na nivou celokupnog sistema, identifikujući tačke intervencije gde krivičnopравни sistem može poboljšati saradnju između policije, tužilaca, sudija, službenika za uslovnu kaznu, stručnjaka za mentalno zdravlje i zastupnika prava žrtava. Okupljanjem ovih ključnih aktera, SIM pomaže da žrtve dobiju sveobuhvatnu podršku u svakoj fazi pravosudnog procesa. To uključuje ranu intervenciju, sudske postupke i postpenalne usluge, stvarajući usklađeniji i saradnički pristup u rešavanju potreba žrtava kroz ceo sistem. Korišćenjem oba modela, prezentacija ističe kako zainteresovane strane mogu izgraditi sistem koji je više usmeren na žrtve, dok se istovremeno rešavaju nedostaci u celokupnom sistemu. Primeri iz stvarnog života pokazuju kako se LVM koristi u ruralnim zajednicama za unapređenje pružanja usluga i u urbanim sredinama za rešavanje specifičnih potreba različitih populacija. Ovi alati omogućavaju zainteresovanim stranama da kreiraju praktične, na žrtve usmerene strategije koje daju prioritet saosećanju, dostupnosti i saradnji, čime se unapređuje pravosudni sistem za sve žrtve

Improving Access and Collaboration in the Criminal Justice System: Leveraging Victim Mapping and the Sequential Intercept Model for a More Compassionate, Victim-Centered Approach

Nela Kalpic

*National Victim Rights Advocate, U.S. Congressional Crime Survivors and
Justice Caucus Advisory Committee, USA*

The criminal and juvenile justice process presents significant challenges for victims, who must navigate a complex system while coping with trauma. This presentation explores two complementary models - Legal Victim Mapping (LVM) and the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) - to improve the position of victims within the Criminal Justice System (CJS). LVM focuses on mapping the victim's journey through the justice system, identifying key stages where they interact with law enforcement, courts, and service providers. By charting these touchpoints, stakeholders can spot gaps in victim services and better understand how well victims' rights are upheld. This mapping exercise highlights challenges faced by culturally diverse and rural communities, helping to improve access to justice. In conjunction with LVM, SIM offers a broader system-wide perspective, identifying intervention points where the CJS can enhance collaboration between law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, mental health professionals, and victim advocates. By bringing together these key players, SIM helps ensure that victims receive comprehensive support at every stage of the justice process. This includes early intervention, court proceedings, and post-conviction services, creating a more seamless and collaborative approach to addressing victim needs across the entire system. By utilizing both models, the presentation underscores how stakeholders can build a more victim - centered system while addressing system-wide gaps. Real-world examples show how LVM is used in rural communities to improve service delivery and in urban settings to address the unique needs of diverse populations. These tools enable stakeholders to create practical, victim-centered strategies that prioritize compassion, accessibility, and collaboration, improving the justice system for all victims.

POSTER PREZENTACIJE

POSTER PRESENTATION

„PRIJAVI ZAUSTAVI“

Jasmina Krštenić

Osnovno javno tužilaštvo u Lazarevcu, Srbija

Dušica Dimitrijević

*Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srbije, Policijska stanica
Lazarevac, Srbija*

Anđela Pejović

*Gradski centar za socijalni rad u Beogradu, Odeljenje Lazarevac, Lazarevac,
Srbija*

Edukativno-preventivni projekat „PRIJAVI ZAUSTAVI“ osmišljen je sa ciljem da obrazuje, uputi, poduči i zaštiti žrtve rodno zasnovanog nasilja kao i širu javnost o društvenoj epidemiji nasilja. Blagovremeno prepoznavanje rizičnih situacija, pravilna primena efikasnih propisa i adekvatna zaštita žrtve doprinos su efikasnog i požrtvovanog rada profesionalaca iz komplementarnih oblasti društvenog angažovanja. Predstavićemo mogućnosti Porodičnog zakona za žrtvu, kada, kako i gde da traži zaštitu svog života. Nesrećna okolnost je što se zaštita traži zbog nepodnošljivog ponašanja člana porodice, ali pravne mogućnosti su dostupne i moraju se koristiti. Zakon o sprečavanju nasilja u porodici, već sedam godina deo zakonodavnog sistema Republike Srbije, sprečio je nastanak brojnih krivičnih dela koja svrstavamo u rodno zasnovano nasilje. Kada, kome, gde se obratiti i šta se dobija traženjem zaštite. Krivični zakonik definisanjem krivičnog dela Nasilje u porodici u članu 194. i drugih krivičnih dela koja štite žrtve rodno zasnovanog nasilja štiti osobe čiji porodični život je ugrožen. Zakonik o krivičnom postupku predviđanjem zakonske procedure za sprovođenje odgovarajućeg pretkrivičnog i krivičnog postupka rešava pitanja procesnog položaja žrtve kao člana porodice učinioca krivičnog dela kao i mogućnost korišćenja statusa posebno osetljivog svedoka. Svi navedeni aspekti zakonske zaštite žrtve rodno zasnovanog nasilja biće efikasni jedino u situaciji prijavljenog nasilja. Suština svega je prijavljivanje koje vodi do osnaživanja žrtve. Cilj prezentacije jeste upoznavanje sa značajem prijavljivanja svih slučajeva nasilja u porodici i rodno zasnovanog nasilja, vidljiviji postaju učinioci, vidljiva je njihova kazna i vidljivije postaju žrtve koje su potpomognute uslugama sistema, osnažene i zaštićene.

„REPORT STOP“

Jasmina Krštenić

Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Lazarevac, Serbia

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Educational preventive project „REPORT STOP“ is designed with the aim to educate, instruct, teach and protect victims of gender based violence and the general public about social epidemic of violence. Timely recognition risky situations, proper application of effective regulations and adequate protection of victim are contribution of effective and sacrificed work of professionals from complementary spheres of social engagement. We will present the possibilities of the Family Law Act for victim, when, how and where to ask protection of her or his life. Unfortunate circumstance is that protection is asked because of unbearable behaviour of family member, but legal possibilities are available and have to be used. The Law on prevention of domestic violence, for seven years already, is part of legal Serbian framework, and it has prevented numerous of criminal acts from the group of gender based violence. When, whom, where to ask and what could we get with asking for protection. Criminal Code by defining criminal act of Domestic violence in Article 194 and other criminal acts which protect victims of gender based violence, protect persons who's family life is in danger. Criminal Procedure Code by defining legal procedure for implementation of corresponding pre criminal and criminal procedure solve questions of procedural position of victims as family members of the offender and possibility to use the status of especially sensitive witness. All mentioned aspects of legal protection of gender based violence victims will be effective only in the situation of reported act of violence. The reporting is the essence which leads toward empowerment of victims. The aim of the presentation is acknowledgement with the importance of denunciation of each case of domestic violence and gender

based violence, making more visible the offenders, their punishment and victims who are helped with system services, empowered and protected.

Stavovi žena prema seksualnom nasilju i mogućnosti prevencije, edukacije i podrške

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Glavni cilj doktorske studije je razumevanje stavova žena prema seksualnom nasilju i utvrđivanje efektivnih intervencije za prevenciju, edukaciju i podršku u ovoj oblasti. Istraživanje proučava razumevanje problema vezanih za seksualno nasilje, uključujući i seksualno nasilje omogućeno tehnologijom (SNOT). SNOT obuhvata različite forme digitalnog nasilja (npr. rodno zasnovano nasilje na Internetu, digitalno seksualno uznemiravanje, i pornografiju bez saglasnosti). Dodatno, studija ima za cilj da ispita potencijalnu povezanost između socio-kulturalnih karakteristika-kao što su mesto prebivanja, socioekonomski status, starosna dob, nivo obrazovanja i religijska uverenja – i stavova žena prema seksualnom nasilju. Istraživanje će biti sprovedeno u Poljskoj, ali uključuje i uvide stranih stručnjaka kako bi se dobila šira perspektiva. U okviru projekta, izdvojena su četiri glavna istraživačka problema: (1) Kakvi su stavovi žena prema seksualnom nasilju? (2) Da li i kako su socio-kulturalna pozadina, godine, nivo obrazovanja i religijska uverenja povezani sa stavovima prema seksualnom nasilju? (3) Kakve su mogućnosti za preventivne, edukativne i intervencije podrške vezane za fenomen seksualnog nasilja? (4) Kakvi su stavovi prema preventivnim, edukativnim i intervencijama podrške u vezi sa seksualnim nasiljem? Istraživanje koristi kvantitativne i kvalitativne tehnike. Odrasle žene koje žive u Poljskoj ($N \geq 600$) biće anketirane koristeći dijagnostičku metodu istraživanja sa tehnikama anketa i skaliranja. Kvalitativna strategija koristiće metodu predviđanja, uključujući ekspertske intervjuje i fokus grupe. Ekspertske intervjuje biće sprovedeni sa stručnjacima koji rade u oblasti seksualnog nasilja ($N \geq 20$), što je dovoljno za postizanje zasićenja i potkrepljivanja tvrdnje o validnosti podataka potrebne za tematsku analizu (Braun & Clarke, 2022).

Takođe će biti sprovedene i fokus grupe (3 grupe od po 6-10 ljudi) sa učešćem studentkinja, odraslih žena i poljskih i strani stručnjaka. Očekuje se da će nalazi doprineti teorijskim modelima, uticati na politiku i pokrenuti dijalog o rodnoj ravnopravnosti i ljudskim pravima. Konačno, istraživanje ima za cilj da se bori protiv seksualnog nasilja razbijanjem mitova i podsticanjem promena u stavovima, samim tim doprinoseći efikasnijim strategijama prevencije i podstičući globalne društvene promene. Implementacije ovog projekta doprineće dubljem razumevanju subjektivnih iskustava, perspektiva i potreba žena u borbi protiv seksualnog nasilja. Dodatno, ova studija pomoći će identifikovanju faktora koji doprinose široko rasprostranjenoj tendenciji da se problemi seksualnog nasilja trivijalizuju i naturalizuju, kao i da se žrtve omaložavaju i devaluiraju. Nalazi ove studije neće samo dopuniti postojeće teorijske modele o stavovima prema seksualnom nasilju, već i obogatiti akademske discipline kao što su socijalna i zdravstvena pedagogija.

Women's Attitudes Toward Sexual Violence and Possibilities of Prevention, Educational and Supportive Interventions

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The main objective of the PhD project is to understand women's attitudes toward sexual violence and to identify effective prevention, education, and support interventions in this area. The study explores knowledge of issues related to sexual violence, including technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV). TFSV encompasses various forms of digital violence (e.g., online gender-based violence, digital sexual harassment, and nonconsensual pornography). Additionally, the study aims to examine potential dependencies between socio-cultural characteristics – such as place of residence, socioeconomic status, age, education level, and religious beliefs – and adult women's attitudes toward sexual violence. The research will be conducted in Poland, but it includes input from foreign specialists to provide a broader perspective. The research project identified four main research problems: (1) What are women's attitudes toward sexual violence? (2) Do and how do socio-cultural background, age, educational level, and religious beliefs relate to

attitudes toward sexual violence? (3) What are the possibilities for preventive, educational and supportive interventions relating to the phenomenon of sexual violence? (4) What are attitudes toward sexual violence prevention, education and assistance interventions? The project employs both quantitative and qualitative methods. Adult women living in Poland ($N \geq 600$) will be surveyed using a diagnostic survey method with survey and scaling techniques. The qualitative strategy will use the foresight method, including expert interviews and focus groups. Expert interviews will be conducted with professionals working in the field of sexual violence ($N \geq 20$), which is adequate to achieve saturation and support the claim of data validity required for thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2022). Focus groups will also be conducted (3 groups of 6-10 people each) with the participation of female students, adult women, and Polish and foreign specialists. The findings are expected to advance theoretical models, influence policy, and catalyze dialogue on gender equality and human rights. Ultimately, the study aims to combat sexual violence by dispelling myths and fostering attitudinal shifts, thereby contributing to effective prevention strategies and promoting global social change. The implementation of this project will contribute to a deeper understanding of women's unique experiences, perspectives, and needs in countering sexual violence. Additionally, this study will help identify the factors contributing to the widespread tendency to trivialize and naturalize the problem of sexual violence, as well as to despise and depreciate victims. The findings of this study will not only complement existing theoretical models regarding attitudes toward sexual violence but also enrich academic disciplines such as social and health pedagogy.

Seksualno nasilje žena nad muškarcima: Viktimološka analiza fenomena u Poljskoj

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Stereotip da su muškarci uvek željni seksualne aktivnosti, zajedno s verovanjem u njihovu fizičku i emocionalnu snagu, otežava prepoznavanje muškaraca kao žrtava seksualnog nasilja, posebno kada ga počine žene. Nedostatak prijavljivanja nasilja nad muškarcima ogleda se u statistici, koja gotovo da ne beleži muške žrtve seksualnog nasilja u Poljskoj. Istraživači naglašavaju potrebu za adekvatnim informacijama o seksualnom nasilju koje žene čine kako bi se doveli u pitanje društvene norme koje ovu temu čine nevidljivom (Oliveira i saradnici, 2024). Predstavljeni projekat predstavlja rezultate pilot istraživanja iz šireg istraživačkog projekta. Ovaj deo istraživanja ima za cilj da ispita znanje i mišljenja poljskog društva o seksualnom nasilju žena nad muškarcima (WOMSV-Women-On-Men Sexual Violence). Istraživanje je kvantitativnog karaktera, koristeći metodu dijagnostičkog istraživanja sa tehnikom CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview). Upitnik je obuhvatio sledeće oblasti: Znanje i mišljenja o rodnim stereotipima i mitovima o muškom silovanju; Znanje i mišljenja o nasilju koje žene čine nad muškarcima; Mišljenja o neophodnim promenama i prevenciji u vezi sa WOMSV. Rezultati navedenog istraživanja biće predstavljeni u formi postera. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od približno 100 ispitanika u drugoj polovini 2024. godine.

Sexual Violence Perpetrated by Women Against Men: A Victimological Analysis of the Phenomenon in Poland

Pamela Hyży, MA

University of Silesia, Poland

The stereotype that men are always eager for sexual activity, along with the belief in their physical and emotional strength, makes it difficult to recognize them as victims of sexual violence, especially when committed by women. The lack of reporting of violence against men is reflected in statistics, showing virtually no male victims of sexual violence in Poland. Researchers emphasize the need for adequate information on sexual violence committed by women to challenge social norms that render this issue invisible (Oliveira et al., 2024). The presented project constitutes the presentation of the results of pilot studies from a broader research project. This part of the research aims to examine the knowledge and opinions of Polish society regarding sexual violence perpetrated by women against men (WOMSV - Women-On-Men Sexual Violence). The research is quantitative in nature, employing a diagnostic survey method with the CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview) technique. The questionnaire covered the following areas: Knowledge and opinions about gender stereotypes and male rape myths; Knowledge and opinions about violence perpetrated by women against men; Opinions on necessary changes and prevention regarding WOMSV. The results of the above research will be presented in the form of a poster. The study was conducted with a sample of approximately 100 people in the second half of 2024.

Da žrtve (p)ostanu pobjednice: Prevencija i reakcija na nasilje u lokalnoj zajednici

Milica Luković-Radaković

Mirela Osmanović

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Jačanje kapaciteta i saradnje na lokalnom nivou predstavlja važan preduslov za rano otkrivanje i prevenciju nasilja u porodici uopšte i posebno nad decom, kao i za kontinuiranu i efikasnu podršku žrtvama kako bi postale/i pobjednice/i. Cilj poster prezentacije je da predstavi primer saradnje različitih aktera na lokalnom nivou i njene modalitete usmerene na prevenciju i reakciju na nasilje. Saradnja Viktimološkog društva Srbije i Gradskog centra za socijalni rad Beograd, odeljenje Novi Beograd i Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srbije, policijska stanica Novi Beograd počela je 2018. godine. Od 2023. godine u saradnju je uključen Centar za brigu o starima, deci i osobama sa invaliditetom „Novi Beograd”, a ove godine su uključene i predškolske i školske ustanove sa teritorije Novog Beograda. Saradnja se sprovodi kroz tri vrste aktivnosti koje imaju za cilj prevenciju i reakciju na nasilje: Razmena znanja i dobrih praksa u cilju podizanja kapaciteta svih aktera za pružanje podrške žrtvama na lokalnom nivou; Informisanje i upućivanje građana/ki; Pružanje direktne podrške žrtvama. Saradnja se poslednje tri godine sprovodi uz finansijsku podršku Grada Beograda, Gradske uprave grada Beograda, Sekretarijata za socijalnu zaštitu, a kroz projekte: Od žrtve do pobjednice, Da žrtve ostanu pobjednice: informiši, osnaži, podrži! i Da deca (p)ostanu pobjednici: spreči, osnaži, podrži!

Let the victims become winners: Prevention and response to violence in the local community

Milica Luković-Radaković

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Strengthening capacity and cooperation at the local level is an important precondition for early detection and prevention of domestic violence in general and against children in particular, as well as for continuous and efficient support for victims in order to become winners. The aim of the poster presentation is to present an example of cooperation between different actors at the local level and its modalities directed towards preventing and responding to violence. The cooperation between the Victimology Society of Serbia and the City Center for Social Work Belgrade, New Belgrade department, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, New Belgrade police station, began in 2018. Since 2023, the Center for the Care of the Elderly, Children and Persons with Disabilities "New Belgrade" has been included in the cooperation, and this year preschool and school institutions from the territory of New Belgrade are also included. Cooperation is carried out through three types of activities aimed at preventing and responding to violence: Exchange of knowledge and good practices in order to increase the capacity of all actors to provide support to victims at the local; Informing and referring citizens; Providing direct support to victims. For the last three years, the cooperation has been carried out with the financial support of the City of Belgrade, the City Administration of the City of Belgrade, the Secretariat for Social Protection, and through the projects: From a victim to the winner, Let the victims become winners: Inform, empower, support! and Let the children become winners: Prevent, strengthen, support!

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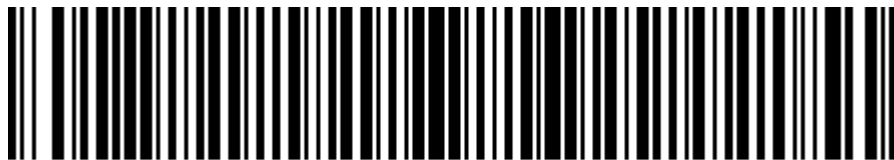
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